The New-York Times.

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THE PARIS AGONY.

Complete Rout of the Insurgent Forces.

The Versaillists in Possession of the Entire City.

Confirmation of the Destruction of Public Buildings.

Paris Threatened With Total Annihilation by Fire.

Several of the Insurgent Leaders Already Tried and Shot.

Rumors That the Assassinist Hostages Have Been Murdered.

THE FIGHTING IN THE CITY.

Supremacy of the Communists—They Fight in the Streets Whilst the Troops Fire Upon the Houses—Occupation of the Rue Royale by the Federalists.

PARIS, May 24.—The Communists do not attempt to occupy the bottom and fire therefrom on the advancing Versaillists. They are content with utilizing the barricades and work over in the streets above. On the other hand, the Versaillists enter the houses and expose themselves very little. They never venture on hand-to-hand fighting. A handful of resolute Communists held the Boulevard Haussmann, but were gradually turned, yesterday, on flank and rear, and after gallant resistance stole away by the new Opera-house. Twenty-five insurgents block a Boulevard. The Versaillists, afraid to rush on them, push from house to house, firing from the windows, while their artillery and mitrailleuses sweep the street. These last boom heavy fighting around the Opera-house, in the Rue Halévy and neighboring streets. The Versaillists carried the barracks in the Boulevard Rousse Nouvelle and the Rue Pétersdorf. The Communists held with surprising courage the Boulevard Haussmann and a barricade in the Rue Halévy. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Versaillists carried the Opera-house. The people rush out clapping their hands, and give wine and money to the troops. The women embrace them amid shouts of *Vive la Ligne*. The soldiers fraternized warmly, but preserved admirable discipline. The Versaillists pressed down the Chaussée d'Antin, and cleared the great boulevards, but with considerable loss, the Communists gallantly contesting every inch. This morning the insurgents, unable to hold the Tuileries, set fire to it with petroleum. The flames burst through the wing facing the Tuileries garden in eight different places, and extend to the Louvre and other public buildings.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 24, Night.—The insurgents fight desperately for the Hotel de Ville, and while the Versaillists, afraid to rush upon the barricades, are mining, circumventing and burrowing, the insurgents deal death and destruction over Paris. The sun's heat is dominated by the heat of the conflagration, and its rays by the smoke. The Versaillists are not savage, but seem childlessly glad to be in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—A number of prisoners, among them many fierce women and soft girls, all bare-footed and begrimed, marched through here today with arms linked in conscious pride. The Chasseurs d'Afrique struck some of them with the flats of their swords. Over Paris hang pillars of dense smoke so many that they cannot be counted. Now and then A sudden sharp crack, followed by a dull third, is heard; a convolvulus-shaped volume of smoke rises, as from Vesuvius at eruption, and Paris rocks to its centre.

Gen. Vinoy in Possession of the Hotel de Ville—Fourteen Communists Executed without Trial—Destruction of the Tuileries Confirmed.

LONDON, May 25.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says Gen. VINOY telegraphs to Versailles that the Hotel de Ville has been occupied by his troops. M. DELESCLUZE has been arrested. The insurgents in the Rue St. Antoine and Boulevard Montrouge, and also at Belleville, though fighting without leaders, still resist the advance of the Versaillists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, Thursday Morning, May 25.—There was furious cannonading and firing of musketry during the whole of last night. The insurgent batteries in the Arrondissement des Buttes Chaumont still hold out. The conflagrations are decreasing notwithstanding the fact that the engines, many of which are arriving from the provinces, have accomplished but little.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—M. THIERS has today issued a circular of information to the provinces as follows: "We are masters of Paris, except a small portion which will be occupied today. The Louvre has been saved. The Hotel of the Minister of Finance has been partially burned, and the Tuileries and the Palais du Quai d'Orsay (in which the Council of State holds its sessions) are wholly destroyed. We have already 12,000 prisoners, and shall have 20,000. The soil of Paris is strewn with insurgent corpses. Our loss is small. The army has behaved admirably. Justice will soon be satisfied, and France be happy in the midst of her own misfortunes."

PARIS STILL BURNING.

Threatened Destruction of the City—Belleville Barricaded—Gloomy Forebodings as to the Fate of the Hostages—Execution of Communist Leaders.

OUTSIDE PARIS, Thursday Afternoon, May 25.—Since noon a strong south easterly wind has prevailed, which blows the flames toward the Place de la Bastile, threatening the entire city with destruction. The Government batteries are bombarding the Belleville quarter. Communication with the interior of the city is still closed.

VERSAILLES, May 25.—M. PICARD read an official dispatch in the Assembly today, announcing that Fort Montrouge, the redoubt at Hautes Bruyères, the Pantheon and the Wine Market had been taken by the forces of the Government. Nothing is known as to the fate of the hostages still in the hands of the insurgents, and the most gloomy apprehensions are entertained in regard to them. It is rumored that the Versaillists have occupied the Buttes de Chaumont, whence the insurgents had been bombarding the city with petroleum shells.

VERSAILLES, May 25—P. M.—The Government troops have occupied Fort Bicetre. RAOUL and REGAULT, two prominent leaders of the Commune, have been shot. A cloud of smoke covers Paris, and fresh conflagrations are feared.

BRUSSELS, May 25.—Baron D'AUVERNOY declared, in the House of Representatives today, that he should not consider as treat as political refugees the villains of the Commune who escape from Paris into Belgian territory.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. GLADSTONE opposed any immediate expression of sympathy with France for the outrages in Paris. The Government had as yet received no official information of the acts, and the accounts in the public prints were doubtless exaggerated.

QUOTING PARIS, Thursday night, May 25.—The wind has changed, and the fires are observed to be slackening. The heavens are still illumined by the flames. The *débris* fall great distances. It is said that the Mazas Prison is reduced to cinders. Fears are still entertained for the safety of Archbishop DARBOY. The insurgents attempting flight in the direction of Aubervilliers and Romainville are repelled. The cannonading against Belleville and Chaumont continues.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Prince Bismarck on the Peace of Frankfort.

Prince BISMARCK made, in the German Parliament, on May 19, the statement following: "On the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace, hopes were entertained that the labors of the Conference which assembled to settle the final terms of the treaty would be terminated in a month or six weeks. This expectation was founded on the belief that the French Government would enjoy undisputed authority in France; but these hopes were not realized. A longer delay in the conclusion of a definitive peace would have given rise to a fear as to whether the French Government would remain in a position to fulfill its obligations. As regards the cession of territory, the object at stake was already in our hands, and more could be no Cause of the subsequent delay. In respect being carried out. The appurtenances that were entertained concerned the question whether the Government would be inclined and able to accomplish the conditions relating to the war contributions. Serious anxiety upon this point caused me to try the effect of a personal interview with the Chief Minister. If we had failed to come to an agreement, the German Army would have occupied Paris either by an arrangement with the Communists or by force, and thereupon we should have required the French Government to withdraw its troops behind the Loire, and then resume negotiations. I only went to Frankfort with the intention of obtaining the settlement of a few peculiar questions—namely, the payment of the war contributions, the shortening of the delays, and the strengthening of the guarantee. But as it became manifest that a pressure existed of finally concluding peace, I considered that that result would be a gain for both countries, as Germany would thereby be able to lessen her military burden and France would achieve consolidation. The French Government is in the best possible position to meet the views of the people of France by a restoration of legitimate authority. Governments that might attempt to take its place would be unmasked if not wishing to make peace equally secure. It is true, there will be some supplementary provisions necessary respecting the carrying out of the treaty; still a definite peace is now conveyed. The first half milliard of the war indemnity will be delivered within the thirty days following the occupation of Paris by the Versailles Army. With regard to the mode of payment, it has been decided that only specie, or notes of safe banks, of the English, Dutch, French, or Berlin will be accepted, or Treasury bills. The second payment, amounting to 1,000,000,000 m to be made in the course of this year, namely, by the end of December. Not till then can we be bound to evacuate the forts before Paris. The fourth half milliard can to be paid by the 1st of May, next year. With reference to the Alsace-Lorraine Chief Bill, the principal points of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace will be adhered to, and the payments will be concluded by the 1st of March, 1874. The French Government hopes to be able to satisfy our requirements. Difficulties arose in connection with the question of our especially more than those Catholics, when, too often, they lose everything worth having, we would have Baptist schools equal if not superior to any others in the country. Aid would be welcome from the States, but no fusion with temporal power. The extreme views of the United States there are of infidelity, are sown by sectarian institutions, which are supported by taxes from the peasantry of the land. The Government had no right to teach children any more than elementary education. Free tuition in the higher branches was good, but should be left to private associations, as in the United States there are no Baptists. The number of their children to be found in the higher institution of learning was alarmingly small. The Baptists want their children to begin making money right away. As soon as they are big enough to earn a dollar they are sent to the New South to a commercial school, and told that their offspring should be turned out embryotic merchants or Presidential aspirants. Gifts to Baptist schools should be concentrated on a few, and not squandered on many institutions. The generosity of the member should be encouraged. It was far better to bequeath money to churches than that it should be squandered on profligate heirs. The paper was referred to the Committee on the Increase of the Ministry.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the papers read should not be taken as the sentiments of the Convention, but only as the individual opinions of their authors.

The Committee on Academies reported on the paper read yesterday by Prof. STEARNS, and indorsing its views. After considerable discussion the subject was recommitted to the Committee.

GERMANY.

Bismarck Forcing the Alsace Bill Through the Reichstag.

Negotiations for Ceding Heligoland to Germany.

Preparations for the Triumphal Entry of the Troops into Berlin.

The Coup de Tat Projected at Frankfort—Military Entry into Strasburg—Abolition of Conscription—Assassination of Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 23.—The Emperor of Russia will arrive in Berlin on the 6th of June, and will witness the triumphal entry of the troops, which is appointed for the 11th of June. In the German Parliament, today, in the debate on the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, Prince BISMARCK said the task he undertook when he became Minister, to establish the Empire, was nearly accomplished. His health was bad, and his personal wish was to retire from active duty. He remained only as an advocate for the complete restoration of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the fatherland. He complained of the lack of confidence shown by Parliament. Unless the amendments it had made to the bill now before it were expunged, he would withdraw the measure and let the Emperor appoint a responsible Minister in his place. A vote was taken, and the bill was sent back to the Committee for revision.

LONDON, May 25.—It is said that negotiations are in progress between the Governments of England and Germany for the cession by the former to the latter of the Island of Heligoland.

(Heligoland, or Helgoland, "Holy Land," ancient name Hertha,) is an island in the North Sea, about forty-six miles north-west from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, belonging to Great Britain. The area is five and a quarter square miles, and it contained a population in 1861 of 2,230. It consists of a rock rising about 200 feet out of the sea, and a low plane, and its area is gradually diminishing by the action of the sea, the *débris* forming sand-bars around it. A small village and a light-house are built on the rock, and there are two harbors, one on each side, north and south. The people are of Frisian descent, and are mainly occupied as pilots and in haddock and lobster fishing, from which an annual revenue of £5,000 is derived. In the Middle Ages the island was held in high veneration, and is now frequented to some extent as a watering-place. It is considered of some importance in time of war. The British have held it since 1807, and it costs them about £400 a year.)

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The British Parliament and the Treaty—The "Derby" Stakes—Congregationalism.

LONDON, May 25.—In the House of Commons, Mr. RYLANDS gave notice of his intention to move a resolve that treaties must be submitted to Parliament before ratification.

The United States steam frigate *Worcester* is at Liverpool, and will in a few days leave for Boston.....The Derby Stakes, amounting to about £6,000, were, after the race, presented by Baron ROTHSCHILD to WELLS, the jockey who rode the winner.

FLORENCE, May 24.—The financial measures of the Government are still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and are the cause of serious dissensions between the different parties in that body.

ATHENS, May 24.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted ten thousand livres to the widow of Mr. LLOYD, who was killed by the Marathon brigands.

FLORENCE, May 25.—Speakers in the Italian Parliament today, tendered their sympathy to France in her sufferings.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Peculations of High Officials—Honduras Quiet—The Chronic Revolutions in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

ASPINWALL, May 18, via JAMAICA.—Nicaragua advices to the 11th inst. state that President DUENAS and Gen. MARTINEZ are still imprisoned. The former has been indicted for peculation while holding office. It is feared that they will both be executed, notwithstanding that their capture promise mercy. Honduras advices to the 12th inst. represent that peace prevails. The rains had interrupted the work on the railroad. Costa Rica advices to the 13th inst. declare that the revolution has been frustrated and the leaders arrested. They would be banished. Guatemala advices to the 6th inst. state that VIDERNA, at the head of 300 men, has joined the revolutionists.

End of the Panama Civil War.

ASPINWALL, May 24, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, and HAVANA.—The civil war in Panama has ended. Peace has been definitely concluded; its conditions have not been made public. The steamer *Manitou* has not yet been restored to her owners. A misunderstanding exists between the rebel leaders DIAZ and HERRERA. The former refuses to lay down his arms.

Frightful Explosion in Santander—Consternation and Desolation.

ASPINWALL, May 21, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 24.—Advices from the United States of Colombia are to the 12th inst. A frightful epidemic raged at Santander. The Governments was clearing the streets and buildings and taking extraordinary sanitary precautions. Troubles have broken out on the frontier of Guatemala and Mexico. Emigrants from the Chiapas are organizing to attack the Guatemala Government. The latest news from Nicaragua is that President MEDINA is marching against Gen. ZAPATUCHE.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Suspension Dying Hard—The Lehigh District Holding Out—Departure of the Strikers.

SCRANTON, May 25.—That portion of the coal regions of Luzerne and Carbon Counties, known as the Lehigh District, is still enjoying suspension. A meeting of the Y. B. A. was held at Hazleton yesterday, at which it was determined to stand out for the basis of 1869. A number of branches voted for immediate resumption, but they dare not resume until the W. B. A. give the word, for fear of being treated as "Blacklegs." The operators in that locality are principally men who would just as soon mine their coal in 1872 as in 1871. Suspension dies hard. It seems strange that in this single region the W. B. A. should demand different terms than those large regions which have resumed. The wages now paid throughout the anthracite coal fields are as nearly equalized as it is possible to make them. The Germans are greatly dissatisfied with the result of the meeting, and they will secede unless work is resumed soon. Yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, the military took their departure from this place. They were the recipients of the joyful intelligence at an early hour in the morning, and their delight at the prospect of immediate relief from duty manifested itself in loud cheering and various other symptoms of satisfaction. Owing to the character and number of threats of a renewal of hostilities, it was thought that their presence would be required a little longer; but there is sufficient evidence for believing that the trouble is at an end, and any prospect of a repetition of it very remote.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Abortive Revolution in Peru—Railway Enterprise—The Floods.

ASPINWALL, May 21, via KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 25.—Advices from Peru report another abortive attempt at revolution. The ringleaders laid a plot to seize the Peruvian ironclads. They failed, and took refuge on a United States man-of-war. The President has made a formal demand on the commander for the delivery of the men to the Peruvian authorities. A railway company had been fined $65,000 for the negligence of its employes, through which a collision occurred. The losses by the floods in Antioquia exceed $1,000,000. HERRERA, a noted criminal, had been arrested in Cauca. Dr. MURILLO was sure of success in the forthcoming election for President.

THE TURF.

The Cambridge City Spring Races.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 25.—The Spring races in this city will commence on June 1, and continue three days. Great preparations are being made and a large attendance is expected. The track is in fine condition. Twenty-seven horses are here in training, and others arriving daily. Some of the best horses in the West and South will be here, and fast time, if not the fastest ever made in the West, will be made on this track during these races. There are seven railroads diverging from this city, and it is understood that half fare will be furnished to those wishing to attend the races.

The Point Breeze Races—Second Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—At the second day of the Point Breeze races there was an increased attendance, the delightful weather and increasing interest in the races attracting a large number, among whom were many ladies.

For the first race *Belle of Toronto* was the favorite. Eight entered and two started.

FIRST RACE.—For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:35. Purse, $1,000—$600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third horse.

First Heat.—After the preliminary starts the horses got off well together. *Dauntless* led at the half-mile pole in 1:14, but was passed by *Kate* on the homestretch, who won the heat.

Second Heat.—*Kate* and *Dauntless* had separated the half-mile pole in 1:15, *Kate* being ahead, but having ran, the heat was decided in favor of *Kate*.

Third Heat.—A good start, with *Dauntless* in the lead. *Kate* passed the half-mile pole in 1:16, and won the heat.

SUMMARY.

O. A. Hickok's s. s. *Kate*.....	1	1	1
Bird Dolby's br. m. *Dauntless*.....	2	2	2
William H. Wright's g. *Dan*.....	3	3	3
Geo. F. Carpenter's gr. m. *Belle of Toledo*.....	4	4	4
M. Rodney's g. *Comet*.....	5	5	5

Time—2:21, 2:20, 2:22½.

SECOND RACE.—For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26. Purse $2,000—$1,200 for first, $600 for second, $200 for third horse. Five horses entered and four started. *Nonesuch* was the favorite.

First Heat.—After scoring sixteen times a start was effected with *Belle Strickland* on the lead, but *Nonesuch* pulled up and passed the half-mile pole in 1:12½, and won the heat.

Second Heat.—*Nonesuch* led and passed the half-mile pole in 1:13, and won the heat.

Third Heat.—*Nonesuch* led and passed the half-mile pole three lengths ahead in 1:14, and won the heat.

SUMMARY.

Wm. R. Smith's s. m. *Nonesuch*.....	1	1	1
T. E. Hedges's b. m. *Belle Strickland*.....	2	2	2
R. C. White's b. g. *Edward White*.....	3	3	3

Time—2:27½, 2:30½, 2:29½.

The Lexington Races—Fourth Day.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 25.—Today was the fourth day of the Lexington races. The weather was very warm and the attendance fair.

FIRST RACE.—Mile heats, three in five. There were three entries.

Geo. Cadwallader's b. h. *Allie Hunt*.....	1	1	1
Leroy Paul's gr. m. *Ella Jackson*.....	3	2	2
F. Stratton's b. c. *Shoo Fly*.....	2	3	dis.

Time—1:52¼, 1:48, 1:49¾.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for club purse of $200; two-mile dash. There were four entries.

Springfield & Stanhope's ch. f. *Catina*, carried 90 pounds.....	1
J. A. Grinstead's b. m. *Alala*, 80 pounds.....	2
Cadwallader's gr. g. *Allagog*, 90 pounds.....	3
Albert Dudley's chestnut horse, 90 pounds.....	4

Time—3:50½.

The Abbey Course Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Thoroughbred horses are beginning to arrive for the June meeting at the Abbey Course in this city. The principal feature of these races will be the Turf Congress post stake race, four-mile heats, for $2,000. It is expected that there will be five starters for this stake.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, May 25, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga....	30.28	75	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore.....	30.12	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston.....	30.26	61	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Buffalo.....	30.26	68	S. W.	Gentle.	Thr'tn'g
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	77	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne.....	28.61	58	E.	Light.	Clear.
Chicago.....	30.09	66	S. W.	Gentle.	Rain.
Cleveland.....	30.21	69	S. W.	Light.	Thr'tn'g
Corinne.....	29.10	60	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich..	30.09	67	S. W.	Light.	Thr'tn'g
Indianapolis...	30.12	73	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Key West.....	30.10	79	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Louisville.....	30.16	73	....	....	....
Lake City, Fla.	30.28	73	....	....	....
Memphis.....	30.12	77	S. E.	Calm.	Fair.
Milwaukee.....	30.07	61	S. W.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Mobile, Ala....	30.28	77	S. W.	....	Clear.
Mt. Washing'n	30.00	50	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville.....	30.18	76	W.	Light.	Hazy.
New-Orleans....	30.24	78	S.	Light.	Fair.
New-York.....	30.27	70	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
New-Orleans....	30.16	75	E.	Light.	Fair.
Norfolk.....	30.27	70	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha.....	29.69	61	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Oswego.....	30.09	65	S. W.	Fresh.	Rain.
Philadelphia...	30.17	73	S.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg.....	30.10	72	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me...	30.26	62	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.01	66	S. W.	Gentle.	Rain.
San Francisco..	30.00	58	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga..	30.28	73	....	....	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo...	30.06	70	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul.....	29.97	61	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Washington.....	30.17	74	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Wilmington.....	30.28	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg.....	30.22	68	....	....	Clear.
Burlington.....	30.03	66	....	Light.	In Rain.
Cincinnati.....	30.14	69	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport.....	30.07	63	N. W.	....	Cloudy.
Grand Haven...	30.04	73	S. W.	Light.	Rain.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 25—7 P. M.—The barometer continues low on the Pacific coast, with fresh westerly winds. The pressure has increased slightly in the North-west, and has diminished on the lakes. The highest barometer is now found off Cape Hatteras. The temperature has risen decidedly from the Eastern States westward to Dakota. The winds have remained south-east from the Ohio Valley, and northward and eastward. Easterly winds, followed at present by fresh south-west winds, have prevailed on the lakes; threatening weather, with light rains, has been very generally reported today from Michigan to Iowa and southward.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will fall very generally east of the Mississippi with partially cloudy weather from Virginia to Maine, and occasional light rains. Cloudy weather with light rains are probable for the lower lakes and Ohio and Mississippi Valley, but no extended disturbance is apprehended.

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM.

The system of weather reports and storm signals inaugurated in November last, by the War Department, has proved so successful that it is proposed to adopt it for use in Canada, the maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The light-houses in different parts of the Dominion are to be used as stations. Four hundred thousand dollars will be granted in estimates to defray the expenses of the undertaking.

City Observations Reported.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	7 A.M.	8 A.M.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.
Deg. Fahrenheit.	57	58	59	60	62	64	66	68	69	70	70	70

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. F., 61.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Arrivals at the New Pacific Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The White Mountain Apaches of Arizona are reported to have broken out into open war. Since the Camp Grant massacre, they have been at open hostility for the last twenty years. The recent raids Mexico Washington and the interference in the quest of Wham's line to and first-class tickets from Auckland, New Zealand, to Liverpool, via San Francisco and overland to New-York for $307, with permission to lay over in the United States one month, if desired, and second-class passage for $200. The schedule of time is fifty-two days via Panama and Oriental steamer, via the Indian Ocean, charge $160 first, and $100 second class. Schedule of time fifty-seven days. The Republican County Committee, having appointed delegates to the State Convention without calling primaries, the action, which is supposed to be in the interest of SARGENT, the candidate for Governor, will probably be repudiated by the party at the Convention. Considerable ill-feeling has arisen out of it already.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

News was received at the Santa Fé, N. M., military head-quarters of that district on Wednesday, from Camp Apache, Arizona, that the mountain Apaches have declared open war against the whites. It is supposed to have been caused by the recent killing of Indians at Camp Grant. There is a very urgent request for military assistance.

The house of JOHN HATFIELD, in Douglass County, Missouri, was surrounded on the night of the 15th, by a party of men who fired several shots into it. After daybreak HATFIELD shot and wounded two of his assailants. Subsequently HATFIELD was taken from the custody of an officer by a mob, and killed, his body being also fired.

The fires on the Shandakin Mountains are increasing fearfully. Yesterday EDWARD LAWE, of Pescadero, lost $6,000 worth of logs. Up the Hollow Tree Branch 1,000 acres of woodland have been destroyed. JOSEPH RIELEY loses $2,400 worth of logs. In some places the flames rush along fifty feet high.

Miss ADA WHEELSTREY, while boating with some friends in Toronto Bay, on Wednesday, was struck by a ball from the rifle of a volunteer who was target shooting. A fragment of her jaw-bone was carried away four teeth. The lady's condition is considered critical.

WILLIAM BENDER, grocer, and ISAAC H. KEELER, United States Surveyor of Albany, N. Y., were arrested yesterday, committed, and then released on bail, charged with aiding one JOHN P. WHEELER to escape from a Deputy Sheriff after arrest.

The Yerger case came before the Jackson, Miss., District Court on Wednesday. The plea of former jeopardy was argued and overruled by Judge BOARMAN, although the decision of Judge SHACKELFORD, establishing the fact of a former trial, and rendered before the Court.

The trial of RUDOLPHUS K. TURNER, a prominent capitalist and land dealer, on the charge of forging a contract at Quincy, Ill., was concluded on Wednesday night, and the case given to the jury. A verdict of acquittal is expected.

The houses of C. V. FREEMAN and SAMUEL JONES, at Morristown, N. J., were entered on Wednesday night, and some silver-ware stolen. Other attempts were also made to break into other houses.

A satchel containing a diamond ring, valued at $2,000, a gold watch and chain, and other articles, valued in all at $3,000, was stolen from the family of STEPHEN WHITNEY, Esq., at Morristown, N. J., while moving.

The steamer *Chase* has sailed from Halifax, N. S., with passengers for Portland. H. B. M.'s ship *Pallas*, Commander WALKER, has there arrived from Bermuda, and the Admiral and squadron are expected on Saturday.

The reunion of the soldiers of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, is to be held at Wheeling, Oct. 10 and 20. Gens. ROSECRANS, MCCLELLAN, HAYES and REYNOLDS, GRANT and others have been invited.

In the libel suit of RICHARD WORTHINGTON *vs.* H. C. STRONG *et al.*, prize cottons case, Massachusetts Supreme Court has overruled the defendants' demurrer and decided that the publication is libelous.

The tug-boat *B. B. Jesse* exploded her boiler, yesterday noon, at Fort Huron, killing six men, whose names have not yet been ascertained. The tug was blown to atoms. She was valued at $30,000.

The Packer House, connected with one of the Naumkeak mills at Salem, Mass., was damaged $6,000 by fire on Wednesday. E. B. DINSMORE said JOHN C. OSBORNE, employes in the mill, were severely burned.

The Customs receipts during the week ending May 13, from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New-Orleans, aggregated $5,979,622. Internal Revenue receipts yesterday, $499,414.

THEODORE BRADLEY, a conductor, and Geo. W. BRAINERD, formerly in the employ of Adams Express Company, have been arrested for the recent robbery in Columbus, Ohio. All but $1,400 of the $30,000 stolen, was recovered.

A corps of lady counters belonging to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury, has just returned to Washington from Mills, Penn., where they were engaged in counting Government paper.

The case of the Dodge Express Company, of New-York, requesting the remittal of taxes paid on gross receipts, was heard yesterday by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, without decision.

The lumber-mills of R. M. WHITE & Co., at Meadon, Vt., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000. About 1,000 acres of land have been burned over, and the fire is still raging.

On Thursday the cracker-mill of the extensive powder-works at Hazardville, Conn., exploded, killing the engineer. The report was heard for a distance of many miles.

RICHARD SMITH, a wealthy New-Yorker, committed suicide by taking laudanum while temporarily insane, in Sheffield, Mass., on Wednesday.

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, recently purchased a residence at Glencoe, near Chicago, on the north lake shore.

Wednesday, being the Queen's birthday, was celebrated throughout the Dominion of Canada as a general holiday. Races took place at Kingston and Whitby.

The thirty-first annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri convened in St. Louis yesterday. All the parishes of the State were represented.

A fire on Sharon-street, Springfield, Mass., early Monday night, destroyed six tenement-houses belonging to JOHN WELCH, and two adjacent barns. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,500.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending May 20: New-York, $2,914,076; Philadelphia, $147,256; Boston, $266,140; total, $3,090,971.

JOHN MORAN, who has been on trial in Dedham, Mass., for the murder of Officer PACKARD, of Stoughton, was yesterday convicted of murder in the second degree.

The jury in the case of MORAN, for the killing of Officer PACKARD, in Boston, failed to agree upon a verdict, and have been discharged.

A fire on Fifth-street, South Boston, yesterday, partially burned a block of wooden dwellings occupied by thirty-two families.

The different public departments at Washington will be closed on Tuesday next—Decoration Day.

The Practice session at Northwood, N. H., was destroyed on Wednesday, with its contents, by fire.

The colored citizens of Wheeling, West Virginia, celebrated the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment yesterday.

No subscriptions to the new bonds were received at the Treasury yesterday.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER, of Beverly, Mass., was fatally kicked by a colt on Wednesday.

An aerolite fell in Somerset, Me., on Sunday. Its weight is twelve pounds.

A fire at Vergennes, Vt., yesterday, destroyed several buildings. Loss not given.

FOSTER CONVICTED.

A Verdict of Murder in the First Degree Rendered.

The Jury Recommend the Prisoner to Mercy.

How the Condemned Man Received His Doom.

The Sentence Postponed Until Today.

Counsel for Defense to Ask For a Stay of Proceedings.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents in the Court-Room.

The trial of WILLIAM FOSTER for the murder of Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM was concluded yesterday by a verdict against the prisoner for murder in the first degree, and nothing now remains but to prosecute the sentence of execution, which will be rendered this morning. Few who have heard or read the announcements in connection with the murder of Mr. PUTNAM were prepared for the hesitation evinced by the jury in returning a verdict of guilty in the first degree, yet, with the promises of the fact of their liability to agree after some nine hours' deliberation the previous day, an impression prevailed that they would fail to determine on a conviction, or that the prisoner's life, at least, would be safe. It was pretty well understood that ten of the jurors favored a conviction for the capital offense, while the other two were rather disposed to treat the case as one of murder in the second degree, which only involves imprisonment for life, and the verdict which was subsequently pronounced on, with a recommendation to mercy, was ventured to be the result of a compromise between them, giving FOSTER a chance of having the sentence of death commuted.

Punctually at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Judge CARDOZO opened the Court. For hours previously the entire building was besieged by an anxious crowd, who manifested the greatest interest in the progress of events, and who, in their eagerness to obtain an entrance into the Court-room, created such a tumult as occasioned an official order to positively prevent every one from obtaining admission. In the execution of the order seven lawyers, members of the Press and others interested in the trial found it difficult to elbow their way through the crowd of Police who guarded the entrance, so that when the verdict was rendered the entire audience could be counted at a single glance. FOSTER entered, a few minutes later, with a smile intended to convey an idea of his indifference with which he regarded the proceedings, but beneath the apparently calm exterior was perceptible a slightly nervous appearance of the muscles of the face, which surely indicated how truly he realized the awfulness of his situation. He was dressed in the same plain and respectable suit in which he has appeared since the commencement of the trial. He was not so free as usual, and betrayed a nervous irritability rather at variance with his customary composure. His wife and her sister, closely veiled, entered almost immediately, but he carefully avoided their glance, and seemed absorbed in his own thoughts. For nearly half an hour, a deep silence reigned throughout the Court, broken only at intervals by whispered inquiry, indicative in their character of reference to the verdict. FOSTER unashamed word with his counsel, his head drooped on his breast, and he appeared in a state of torpor until the entrance of the jurors, at 10:30 o'clock. Instinctively he stood up while each juror filed in, but in every face he read his doom, and betrayed itself in the expression of his features, and while the jury-roll was being called he scanned each face with avidity. His glance satisfied him of the result. Two of the jurors—those who were supposed to have opposed the verdict of murder in the first degree—refused to respond to the roll-call, and looked to tears; and without waiting to hear his fate formally announced, the wretched man dropped into his seat overpowered by his conscience. The words, "Guilty of murder in the first degree," pronounced by the foreman and each of his associates in the jury-box, were but the echo of that which he had already known, and he became insensible to everything save the shadow of impending death. The after incidents in the proceedings did not seem to affect or interest him, and he was manifestly not the subject of his counsel's thoughts, as the request was preferred to make a motion for a reversion of sentence. During the earlier part of the trial he is stated to have asserted that all his hopes of life were centered in the verdict of the jury, for if that was unfavorable the prejudice which existed against him in the public mind would preclude the possibility of any commutation of sentence. After the announcement of Judge CARDOZO that sentence would be deferred until today, the prisoner was removed to the Tombs. Outside the Court an immense concourse of people awaited his advent—the result having been already made known to them—and only by reason of the ordinary force of Police to prevent them from rushing in upon him. FOSTER appeared timid in passing through, though there was not little danger in the midst of the Police. Judge STUART drew the attention of the Court to the hostility evinced by the Press toward FOSTER, and asked that the Court take some action in the published censures of a particular journal. Judge CARDOZO refused to entertain the motion, and notice was then given that on this day a motion would be made in arrest of judgment.

THE VERDICT.

At 10:30 the jury came into Court, and stood so while the roll was being called. In reply to the usual question, put by the Clerk of the Court, "What say you, gentlemen of the jury, of the prisoner—guilty or not guilty?" the foreman replied, "We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy." Each juror was then asked separately if he concurred in the verdict returned by the foreman, and all answered in the affirmative.

Judge STUART requested the Court to ask whether that verdict had not been arrived at upon a compromise between the jurors, and whether the recommendation to mercy had not been made upon it.

Judge CARDOZO declined to do so, observing that the verdict was made in the ordinary way, and should be so recorded.

Judge STUART then made the remarks with regard to the comments of the Press alluded to above.

Judge GARVIN—I now move the Court as pro forma to sentence.

Judge STUART—We shall move in arrest of judgment, and with your Honor's appreciation declare a bill of exceptions under your advice, and take such steps for the preservation of the same as to the law may afford.

Judge CARDOZO—Let the prisoner be remanded until to-morrow. I will hear Judge STUART's motion for an arrest of judgment before the sentence is pronounced.

The Court then adjourned.

A Car Pickpocket Sentenced.

MICHAEL KELLY, who picked a watch from the pocket of EDWARD HARRIS on a Cross-town car, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five months, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday.

A Storm in Illinois.

QUINCY, Ill., May 25.—A very heavy rain and hailstorm occurred here yesterday afternoon, the hailstones weighing from two to three ounces. Much damage was done to the crops. It was the severest storm known in this section for years. Two boys were nearly drowned in this city during the storm. They took refuge in a culvert. One of them was washed down the stream a

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CALYPSO. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

—*Adventures Life, and Other Sermons.* By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

—*Abandoned Life, and Other Sermons.* By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

—*The Book of Proverbs.* Illustrated by Gustave Doré. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*The Book of Proverbs.* By C. H. SPURGEON. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

—*Hand-book of Proverbs Explained.* By EDWARD MORRIS. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

—*Hand-book of Proverbs Explained.* By EDWARD MORRIS. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO.

—*A Smoke Scrutiny History.* Edited by CHARLES BARNARD. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*The Two Standards.* By CHARLES GIBBON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. The author's cardinal error is in supposing that a man who has a "standard" of his own is necessarily a man of principle. Standards are well known. The present volume is a collection of twenty-four short stories by the author of "Robin Gray," "What Will the World Say?" &c. &c. &c.

—*Dictionary of Dates.* By ANDREW ALEXANDER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This book is a very convenient manual, reliable as far as we have tested it, and modern enough to be useful to the general reader. It is not, however, a dictionary of dates in the sense in which Haydn's is a dictionary of dates, and we do not find in it the information which we have often sought in vain in Haydn. Nevertheless, it is a very good book of its kind, and we can recommend it as a convenient manual for reference.

—*Cleaning and Scouring.* By ELIZA W. MORTON and EMILY V. MASON. Boston: ROBERT SEARS & CO. This volume is a reprint of a work which has already had a large sale in England, and which is well adapted to the wants of housekeepers in this country. It contains a large number of receipts for cleaning and scouring, and for the removal of stains from all sorts of articles, and is a very useful book to have at hand.

—*Elements of Chemistry.* By ALEXANDER ORR. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. This is a small volume of 200 pages, designed as a text-book for the use of students in colleges and schools. It is clearly written, and contains a large amount of information in a small space.

—*Lectures on Art.* By JOHN RUSKIN. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. This volume contains the lectures delivered by Mr. RUSKIN before the Royal Institution of Great Britain in May and June, 1870. They are characteristic of the author, and will be read with interest by all who have followed his writings

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

NEWS OF THE DAY

A dispatch from Versailles announces the occupation of the city on the morning of yesterday by the troops of the Government. The insurgents retreated by the Avenue d'Italie, and the Government troops entered the city by the Porte de Versailles. The Communists have evacuated the fortifications on the west side of Paris, except a small portion, the Louvre has been burned, and the Hotel de Ville is in flames. It is reported by the Communists that the Tuileries have been destroyed by fire, and that the Palais Royal has been partially burned, and the Tuileries and the Quai d'Orsay, in which the Council of State meets, are nearly destroyed. The Communists have retired to the Bastile, and the Government forces were making preparations to attack them. The Hotel de Ville has been occupied by the troops. There was furious cannonading yesterday morning. Gloomy forebodings were entertained by the friends of the Communists of a terrible massacre of the people by the Government troops. Many executions have taken place. Gen. Dombrowski, who was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops, was shot yesterday morning. Gen. Eudes, Gen. Ranvier, and Gen. Varlin, Commander-in-Chief of the Communist forces, were captured yesterday. Gen. Varlin was shot dead in the streets by the troops. Gen. Eudes was also captured yesterday. The Government troops were making preparations to storm the Bastile. Gen. Dombrowski, who was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops, was shot yesterday morning. Gen. Eudes, who was also captured yesterday, was also shot. Gen. Varlin, who was also captured yesterday, was also shot

WASHINGTON.

Another Idle and Garrulous Day in the Senate.

A General Blotting Out of the Secrets of the Executive Sessions—Vain Search for the Tender of the Treaty—Mr. Senk-ney Demolishes His Traducers—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—When the Senate met this morning no doubt was suggested that the final adjournment would be effected to-day, but this event proved how absolutely all fulfillment any expectations always is in regard to the action of that body. Not only did adjournment not take place, but no time in the future was agreed to when it would, and indefinite postponement is threatened, though to-morrow is, as we will to-day, counted on in the end. The day began with an effort to take up the resolutions to discharge the detained witnesses in the treaty publication investigation. Wilson Committee's report not being ready, an Executive session was held, Senator Pool occupying the time for the purpose of urging an early adjournment, but not being successful in open session. Mr. CARPENTER then submitted the report of the Investigating Committee that they were witnesses, were in contempt. Mr. CONKLING made a short speech, on the nature of a personal explanation, alluding to the yet unmet efforts made to fasten him as chiefly responsible for the omission of the investigation and the prosecutor. He said:

"The investigation was not suggested or originated by me nor by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. CARPENTER. It originated in Executive Session, and, therefore, until the doors of the Senate, and, therefore, by my only, that the betrayal of the treaty and the need of an investigation was not brought to the notice of this Senate by the Senator from Wisconsin, nor by me."

He gave an account of his connection with the investigation since the Committee was raised, and, alluding to Mr. FESSEN's recent personal explanation, he said had he been present he should have denied at the time the truth of the statement, on which was based the regret that he had ever given currency to any suspicion against his colleagues. Some time later, while Mr. CONKLING was absent from the chamber, Mr. WILSON, in speaking on the general subject, said the resolution raising the Committee had been prepared by Mr. CONKLING and offered by Mr. CARPENTER. He was immediately called to order for telling what was done in Executive Session, but what he said was taken as a direct denial of Mr. CONKLING's personal statement, and was saluted with cheers by those who, in this case, have made abusive and unfounded personal attacks on him. Mr. CONKLING, on coming in to the Chamber soon after, was informed of what Mr. WILSON had said, and after speaking with him personally in regard to it, having obtained the floor, he asked Mr. WILSON to repeat in his hearing what he had said while he was absent. He then proceeded to give a detailed account of the offering and passage of the resolutions for an investigation, and on account of the manifest injustice done him by Mr. WILSON he was not called to order. Mr. SUMNER first brought the premature publication to the notice of the Senate, and proposed the Foreign Relations Committee should investigate it. An investigation was agreed on all sides, and Mr. SUMNER said it would be the first instance of the kind in the Senate, if steps were not taken to learn how the treaty was made public. Previous to Mr. SUMNER's statement in the Senate Mr. CONKLING was not aware that the treaty had been published. The investigation having been virtually agreed to, because no opposition was manifested, it became simply a question of setting up the machinery for it, and then Mr. CONKLING appeared for the first time in the matter. It having been suggested and objected to in turn that the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Printing, should make the investigation. A select committee was suggested, and Mr. CONKLING embodied the suggestion in the form of a resolution, which Mr. CARPENTER subsequently offered and which was adopted. That was his sole connection, with the raising of the investigation. Mr. WILSON grew red in the face. Mr. SUMNER privately urged him not to say any more, but he would not be restrained, and got off some of his usual platitudes about having no united feelings toward anybody in the world, much less the Senator from New-York, and how his conscience would trouble him if he had done him injustice, with much more in the same vein. Messrs. TRUMBULL, SHERMAN, FRELINGHUYSEN, and others followed, all expressing their readiness to share the responsibility of starting the investigation. Mr. TRUMBULL knew of no one Senator more responsible than another for the appointment of the Committee. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr. CARPENTER will have the floor for a speech on the subject. It is known, in addition to the facts brought out by the discussion, that Mr. CONKLING was not at first appointed on the Committee, but that he was placed there without his knowledge to fill the place of a Senator who declined to serve. It is likely that the mist of revelations is not realized by considerable.

THE REPORT TABLED.

Mr. TRUMBULL tried to cut the knot which keeps the Senate in session by a proposition to lay the report of the Committee on the table and discharge the witnesses, leaving them to the regular operation of the law provided in such cases. The report was laid on the table by 36 to 7, and had Mr. WILSON not torn open the wound in the way he did, the other motion for the discharge of the witnesses would have received a large majority doubtless, and the Senate would have adjourned to-night.

WHAT THE WITNESSES SAID.

The testimony to be printed with the Committee's report will show some interesting things in addition to those already published. Senator PRESTON's clerk, who is also the clerk of a committee, and, constructively, an officer of the Senate, helped make the written copy, which was filed in the telegraph office, though he testifies that Senator PRESTON did not know it at the time. Dr. TAFT testifies that a newspaper man, whom he names, stated publicly in the National Hotel, that the treaty came from Senator MORTON, and that Senator MORTON got very anxious and sent him (TAFT) up to Newspaper-row to learn the origin of the story, and that afterward Mr. CARPENTER was charged with having started it. Altogether the thing is a great scandal, though of magnificent importance, and whatever may be said on the floor of the Senate, it is the general belief that some Senators is culpable. Three or four Senators were examined by the Committee.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

Dr. C. F. MCDONALD, Superintendent of the money-order system of the Post-office Department, will sail for London on Saturday for the purpose of conferring with the postal authorities of the British Government in relation to the establishment of an international money-order system between Great Britain and the United States. The money-order system is one with which Dr. MCDONALD is perfectly familiar and good results from his mission may be reasonably anticipated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH COMMISSION.

The American and Spanish Claims Commissioners met on Tuesday last. Both of the Commissioners agreed on an umpire, selecting Baron LEDARER, the Austrian Minister. Thus the Commission is definitely organized as follows: Judge W. I. OTTO for the United States; Mr. PONSEBAU for Spain, and Baron LEDARER as umpire. No complication that arises of late between this Government and the Cuban authorities. All the claims of naturalized citizens in the United States have been referred to the decision of the American and Spanish Claims Commissioners. There are no questions which are likely to disturb the friendly relations between the United States and Spain, which are perfectly satisfactory.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

It is announced by Dr. D. W. BLISS and the consulting physician, Dr. C. C. COX, that Vice-President COLFAX is better to-night, though not yet entirely out of danger.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Abram Lent, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second Judicial District; H. Ray Hunt, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Georgia; James G. Marshall, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-Third District of Pennsylvania; William L. Van Orden, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of New-York; vice C. W. Foster, said to be removed; Caleb B. Clay, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of Kentucky, vice Buckner, resigned; Theodore Gaines, United States Attorney for Nebraska; Sylvester Lewis, William A. Brown, to be Captain and Second Lieutenant C. M. Corps, and A. E. Watson to be First Lieut. in the Marine Corps; George H. Wright, to be Register of Land Office at Sauk City, Postmasters—P. A. Miles, at Waverly, Iowa; William J. Wolf, at Washington, Ohio; Charles W. Parker, at Fairbanks, N. York; W. H. Davis, at Rockwood; Jas. Jenkins, at London, Iowa; R. W. Carroll, at Hayes City, Kansas; James H. Speed, at Marion, Ark.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 25.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. After prayer and the reading of yesterday's Journal, Mr. CHANDLER wanted to go into Executive Session.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said he hoped not; he wanted to make a word of explanation.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania—Why not postpone your explanation?

Mr. SUMNER—I must make it now or never.

Mr. CAMERON waived his motion.

Mr. SUMNER said he had seen in the *Daily Chronicle* a statement purporting to give what he had said in Executive Session yesterday. He was astonished that such a statement should appear, as no gentleman who officially occupied a seat in the Executive Session of the Senate, should attribute to a Senator what he never said. He had now to state that what was attributed to him was a fabrication. He made no such speech.

Mr. CHANDLER—If anything appears in the report, I am prepared to go into Executive Session.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate took up the resolution for the discharge of Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL from custody immediately on the adjournment of the special session.

Mr. CONKLING, of Michigan, asked the Chairman of the Special Committee whether, in their investigation, they had ascertained who is the reporter of the EXECUTIVE SESSIONS of the Senate?

Mr. CARPENTER replied it would be ascertained what they had done when their report was made, which would be in three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. CAMERON moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. WILSON asked whether his resolution would be the first thing in order after they should come out of Executive Session. The presiding officer said it is.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

An effort was made in the Executive Session of the Senate to-day, to remove the injunction of secrecy on the testimony in the Treaty case at Washington. It was stated there was a necessity for this, as some of the Senators had been misrepresented in the Sun purporting to be true approximate statement of the vote.

TRYING TO STOP THE LEAKS.

When, at 3½ o'clock, the doors were opened, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to postpone Mr. WILSON's resolution, in order to take up his. Ring a minute for the adjournment of the session.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, hoped there would not be business before them before a time was fixed.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senate had met at the call of the President, and therefore it would be indecorous for them to adjourn without indicating to the President their readiness to do so.

The debate continued on the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS.

MR. CONKLING MAKES A STATEMENT.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said: The matter before the Senate, so soon by the public has been secluded and encumbered with allegations so unfounded as to merit correction. Some of these inventions relate to me, and were they wholly personal in their effect no notice of them here would be appropriate. They related, however, to my conduct, and, dear as all in my reputation is, I cannot be silent. I am a member of a body in which the duty of a representative to hold himself responsible at all times to his constituents and to answer to them for all public or official acts, I, therefore, improve this opportunity to say something of my connection with the pending investigation, and to take to myself the responsibility of every part of my participation in it. The investigation was not suggested or originated by me or by the Senator from Wisconsin. It originated in the Executive session, and, therefore, under the rules of the Senate, I am at liberty to say only that the betrayal of the treaty, and the need of an investigation were not brought to the notice of this Senate by me. Indeed, I heard for the first time in the Senate that an alleged copy of the treaty had been made public. The statement was then a newspaper in Cincinnati and a newspaper in New-York had published it. This was the day after the publication, and was my first information on the subject. I had seen, believe, no paper, either in print or manuscript, and, therefore, up to that time, had not formed or expressed any opinion whatever upon the subject. Mr. CARPENTER did not, after the Committee had been raised to investigate, rise and I even heard a suspicion of the head or the means by which the document found its way to the public. The Vice-President did me the honor to place me on the Committee. This was done without consultation with me, and without any knowledge on my part. I was not present at the first meeting of the Committee until after the witnesses, WHITE and RAMSDELL, had refused to testify, and it was when they were recalled to hear the judgment of the Committee as to their obligation to answer, that I first came to know who they were. I had never seen either of them to my remembrance as acquaintances or as persons known to me as correspondents of any newspaper, or even by name. They refused to state the very fact the Committee was ordered by the Senate to ascertain, and, in my judgment, they have not since called attention to it in my hearing. I should have told him, as I need hardly tell the Senate now, that the statement was destitute of truth—a fabrication as sheer as the other newspaper statements we have lately seen of somewhat similar character, and which I think was hardly in any case imported upon the credulity of any one.

AFFAIR IN THE EXECUTIVE REPORTERS.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was anxious to narrow down the circle of investigation as to what is done in Executive Session of the Senate. It was not an employe of the Senate, because the same reporter gave the proceedings of the Republican caucuses, and the employes were not admitted to the caucuses. For the same reason it was not a Democrat, because they are not admitted to the Republican caucuses. It was not a new member, because there are reports had been going on for ten years. He wanted the circle narrowed. He wanted this reporter found out and expelled. No Senator was safe from him. He (Mr. CHANDLER) had been daily dealing with the Federal reporter until the Kansas case was before the Senate. By his course in that case he (Mr. CHANDLER) had incurred the enmity of the reporter, and he had been misrepresented in the Executive Sessions reports ever since. This reporter had, however, abdicated for the last few days, and as a consequence, all the reports of the Executive Sessions are now more miserable inventions. Look at the report of the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) of last Friday week, as given by this regular reporter, and then look at the distorted and entirely erroneous report of his speech of last Friday. He wanted the newspaper men to tell their employés that the affairs of the Senate were not to be published. Some of the reports were the poorest kind of inventions, and he advised the correspondents, if they could not get back their reporter, to give up sending accounts of the Executive Sessions.

MORE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee, made a report volunteering all the testimony. They say that CHARLES A. DANA, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and J. A. KASSON, an operator of that office, are in contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer certain questions propounded to them.

The report was received, the accompanying copy of the treaty laid on the table, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. The report carefully guarded the question of the copy of the treaty in the hands of the witnesses, to the best of his knowledge and belief, being made from that in his possession.

Senator MORTON's testimony was also read. It accounted for two copies he had received from the State Department, one of which he burned and the other he gave to the chief clerk of the Senate, and confessed the official copy might be printed from it.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio (interrupting the reading), said the entire reading would occupy three hours, and it appeared to him they ought not be required to sit here all that time to hear it.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the testimony of all Senators and employés who had been examined ought to be read.

Mr. SHERMAN moved the further reading be dispensed with and that it be printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point that it was not competent to make that motion, as the evidence was a part of the report now under consideration.

Mr. WILSON said the report would be published in the Press, and as a public document, and hence he could see no necessity for wearying Senators with the reading.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said the question would arise, sooner or later, whether it was in view the liberality of WHITE and RAMSDELL, fellow-citizens who ought to be released from custody.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois, moved to lay the report on the table, his object being to turn it over to the Committee on the Judiciary, and under that, SUMNER and KELLOGG could be heard, and RAMSDELL from custody, that their case may take the same direction.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S motion to lay the report on the table was agreed to—34 against 17.

DIVULGING THE SECRETS.

The resolution of Mr. WILSON to discharge from custody Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL was then proceeded with, but subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute for the resolution to the effect to the same witnesses before the Committee having refused to testify where the copy of the treaty was obtained for publication, and that no proof appearing that any Senator or employé of the Senate was connected in any way with the publication, the Select Committee be discharged from consideration of the subject, and witnesses now in custody be discharged.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that to pass this resolution would, in the eyes of the country, be looked upon as a confession on the part of the Senate that it had abandoned this investigation, because one or its own members was guilty.

Mr. WILSON denied that the country would put any such interpretation upon it. He (WILSON) did not believe that any citizen would think any Senator had dishonored himself. During his remarks Mr. WILSON stated that the resolution to raise the Committee of Investigation had been prepared by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. CONKLING,) introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. CARPENTER,) when Mr. CONKLING called Mr. WILSON to order for divulging what took place in Executive Session, and Mr. WILSON begged pardon for his forgetfulness.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked Mr. WILSON to repeat this statement.

Mr. WILSON repeated it and said that he had intended to add that the resolution received the unanimous vote of the Senate, and that every member of the Senate was equally responsible for it.

Mr. CONKLING, who was laboring under great excitement, then took the floor. He said the statement of Mr. WILSON, whether so intended or not, would correctly put the position in which CONKLING was stated incorrectly as position in this matter. The statement of the Senator bore a grievous multitude to the corrupt libels which had been recently floating through the Press. He would not suspect that this was the second offense of the Senator, but as that Senator had given what purported to have occurred in Executive Session, he (CONKLING) now intended to state what did take place in Executive Session, notwithstanding the rule, which was publicly and continually trampled under foot. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Senate by the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN). The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (SUMNER) asked if he intended to pass over such a breach of the privileges of the Senate. The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) said it would be a departure from the ancient ways of the Senate if it were passed over. A resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations that it should examine into it. It was then alleged that that Committee was overburdened with work. Some Senators then proposed that the Judiciary Committee should investigate. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. THURMAN) spoke of the Committee on Printing and on the Revision of the Rules. After all these suggestions, a special committee was suggested, not by me nor by my friend behind me, (Mr. CARPENTER,) but by voices all over the chamber. It was then at the request of Senators around him that the Senator from Wisconsin (CARPENTER) put in writing what he supposed was the general sense of the Senate, and handed it to others to introduce. Would the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) have it believed that he (CONKLING) drew the resolution as an original act; that it was under his leadership that the investigation originated? He had no quarrel with Mr. WILSON. His thought his amiability often led him to do acts which were the hardest to defend. He did not believe the Senator had made this statement with malice aforethought, but he had violated, in an unguarded manner, the confidence of the body of which he was a member. He (Mr. CONKLING) now felt as hard to correct the false inference to be drawn from the Senator's remarks, what he had said would have well helped the persevering efforts which had been made to prove that the Senator from Wisconsin, (CARPENTER,) and more particularly myself (CONKLING), had an ulterior purpose in the investigation with some animus, with preconceived malice; that we had bent our bows and set up a mark for our arrows. A more unfavorable assertion than this had never been made. Out of such facts as these have come the extraordinary libels which have been sent to all parts of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said that after the revelations which had now been made, it was the merest idle farce to hold in custody the two gentlemen who were now imprisoned by order of the Senate. Every man, woman and child in the entire country would see that Senators were openly betraying the secrets of the Executive Session, notwithstanding the rule prescribes expulsion for such violation. He had called attention to the publication of the treaty, and he should do so again. What he did, and every member of the Senate did, was done with a view that an investigation should be made, and if any Senator or officer of the Senate was concerned in it, that he should be punished.

The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) stated that he had not stopped Senators in their remarks because the injunction of secrecy had been removed as to the proceedings in this matter.

Mr. SUMNER and Mr. THURMAN—Not from the debate.

Mr. SHERMAN then resumed, and said that after it was discovered that no Senator or employe of the Senate was implicated in the publication, that the investigation should then have stopped and that the jurisdiction of the Senate should then have ceased. The Senate had no right to indict, accuse or arraign any citizen, and when those witnesses declared that they had not obtained the treaty from any Senator, or proceedings should have been stopped. If he had been present when the vote was taken, he never would have consented to keep them in custody for an hour. The Senate had placed itself in a false position. It had no right to go beyond the inquiry into the conduct of its own members and officers. It had no power to keep these men in prison one day after the end of this session. Any Justice of the Peace would ride rough-shod over such sham pretense.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, asked Mr. SHERMAN if the House of Representatives had not imprisoned PAT. WOODS for three months after it had adjourned, and if it was not illegal.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that the imprisonment of PAT. WOODS was clearly illegal, and that his constitutional rights were grossly assailed. There was no precedent for his imprisonment in this country.

Mr. SUMNER.—There is no parliamentary precedent like it.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said, in reference to the investigation, that no one Senator was more responsible for it than another.

Mr. SUMNER said that what he had said in Executive Session was that the inquiry should be instituted or the rule given up, (laying his emphasis very positively on "Give up the rule.")

Mr. THURMAN argued the Select Committee did not transcend the power intrusted to them, and he trusted that no Senator would accuse them of so flagrant an act of WRONG.

Mr. CARLISLE made a brief reply to Mr. CONKLING, saying he thought that the Senator meant to do right, but he had a strong will, a firm purpose, and full power of expression, and sometimes might give offense, but he (Mr. WILSON) wished to say in regard to this matter that he held himself just as responsible for the inauguration of the investigation as did Senator who drew and the Senator who offered the resolution; but when the investigation had gone so far as to relieve Senators from suspicion he wanted it to stop.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said this appeared to be the hour for confession. He did not believe any Senator was guilty of wrong in voting for an investigation, or any of its logical consequences.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said he had acted with the Senate Committee from the beginning to the end, and was desirous of taking his full share of the responsibility. He gave his views upon the subject, remarking the power of the Senate to imprison terminates with the session, when, under the law, recusant witnesses are required to be certified to the Court.

Mr. EDMUNDS merely wished to enter his protest against the expression of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN that the Senate's power over the subject ends with the session.

Without further proceedings on the subject, the Senate at 5:30 adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The General Situation—Mr. Miall and the Disestablishment of the Church—Sir Roundell Palmer Against the Measure—An Ideal and a Reality—Mr. Gladstone Plays and Mr. Disraeli Prays.

LONDON, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

Politically, we seem to have passed into a quiet time, though how long it may last is another question. The Government have proved their strength in the House of Commons, and their opponents on their own side is abashed, and active enough on the other side discouraged. The political atmosphere, however, is still stormy, and the Ministry have found it prudent to clear the decks and take in sail as far as possible. Practically they have thrown over all their bills with the exception of the Army bill and the Birmingham Tube Tax. The latter is safe now, but the Army bill has to cleave its way through a dense tangle of amendments, and makes little progress. The Government beat the House of Commons with them in rejecting Mr. MIALL'S resolution against the Established Church; but Mr. GLADSTONE will have to suppress his personal sympathies and reject Lord SHAFTESBURY'S compromise as to university tests, which has been adopted by the Lords. The essence of Lord SELBORNE'S plan to admit Dissenters to be taken by all ordinary tutors and university lecturers that they shall not "teach anything contrary to the doctrine and discipline established by the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments." Such a declaration would be ridiculous and intrusive without being offensive. It would apply only to a small section of university teachers, and would be no restriction on the most dangerous class.

THE ATTACK ON THE CHURCH.

The discussion on Mr. MIALL'S motion for the disestablishment of the Church of England was a very good example of Parliamentary debating of a high order. The speeches of Mr. MIALL, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE were all distinguished by genuine eloquence, and the whole spirit and temper of the debate was creditable to the Assembly and most encouraging for our political future. Mr. MIALL is the editor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, which, as the name implies, is the chief organ of the Independents and Baptists, or Congregationalists, as they are called as a body. He was himself once a dissenting preacher, and though not a good speaker in the Parliamentary sense, not being ready and rapid enough, he delivers himself with much quiet dignity and a grave kind of effect. He has had considerable experience in the House of Commons, and his high personal character and intellectual ability have secured him the respect of parties on each side. When Lord STANLEY (now Lord DERBY) was a younger man he was thrown a good deal into association with Mr. MIALL and Mr. BRIGHT in the smoking-room of the House, for they are all great smokers, and there, it is said, imbibed those liberal sentiments which still leaven so oddly his hard, cold conservatism. At a meeting of the Liberation Society last week, Mr. MIALL flew into a passion with the Liberal newspapers which would not give up their columns to full reports of the great agitation against the Church. They treated him and his friends, he said, as if they were the offscourings of the earth, and he warned them that if they did not mend their ways they would suffer for it. This outburst seems to have done him good, for when he brought on his motion in the House of Commons he was as calm and moderate as could be desired, and gained praises even from his chief opponents, Sir R. PALMER and Mr. DISRAELI.

THE ARGUMENTS.

I need not go over the familiar arguments against State Churches. The gist of the case was that the disestablishment of the Irish Church had as a logical sequence to the disestablishment of the English Church. Mr. MIALL insisted strongly on the mischief of the present system to the clergy themselves. The relations of the clergy to the civil power were, he said, daily becoming more intolerable to the most earnest of them; their spiritual work was being paralyzed; things could not go on as they were much longer; and it would be a mercy to do simultaneously for the whole body of the clergy by legislation that which would otherwise be accomplished gradually by individual sacrifice. There is another passage in his speech in which he predicted the approach of a great socialist revolution, which deserves attention. I quote it:

"To him it was a matter of moral certainty that we, like the countries of the Continent, were destined to pass through an ordeal which would shake our institutions and their very foundations. All branches of the Church, which, after all, were united in the same root, and sought to attain the same end, would in that day fulfill their great functions by elevating men's minds, and toning down political terror. No church, however, would be able to do society such a service which leaned, either for its influence or emolument, on political support. The revolutionary fires would be attracted, as they always had been attracted, by political churches. If all Christian churches kept within their own proper and, divinely-appointed sphere, they would be more out of the reach of man's wrath and better qualified to win man's affection and respect."

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER appeared as the chief champion of the Church. He is at the head of our Chancery Bar, and might have been Lord Chancellor at this moment if he could have swallowed his scruples about the Irish Church. He leans toward the High Church Party, though stopping short of ritualism. The class of mind with which he has most sympathy in religious matters is that of the late JOHN KEBLE—a subtle and somewhat over-refined type of mind, that tries to maintain itself in an impossible half-way position between the two great parties, by a variety of expedients, which to ordinary folk are apt to look like hair-splitting and wilful self-deception. There was a sweet tone and much noble sentiment in his speech. His picture of the country parson and his flock was quite a little idyll. He pictured the poor throughout the land contented and elevated by having in their midst "a man educated and intelligent, whose whole and sole business was to take care of their souls, and in every way and in all circumstances of life to be their friend and counselor." This is a grand ideal, no doubt, and I dare say there are parishes in which it is realized.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE CHURCH.

The Church and Mr. DISRAELI have always stood together, but neither has ever quite known exactly what to think of the other; and a stranger couple could, indeed, hardly be imagined. Mr. DISRAELI, in one of his confidential moods in the House of Commons, once distinguished between science and religion by saying that science was what the human mind could grapple with, and that when the mind came to something which it could not understand at all, that was religion. This is evidently Mr. DISRAELI'S own notion. The Church, on its side, has always been glad of his support, but has been sadly scandalized from time to time at some of his Pagan flights of fancy. In this very speech on the Church question he has got into trouble with the Irish clergy for pointing (as the consequences of disestablishment) to the excommunication of the Archbishop of Dublin and the incarceration of the Archbishop of Paris. This was, of course, only a bit of buncombe, but the Irish persons took it seriously, declared they had never excommunicated their Archbishop, and passed an indignant resolution. Since then, DISRAELI has had to explain publicly that he was only speaking figuratively. Another odd sentence in this speech was that in which he expressed his conviction that every Englishman was "organically religious."

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

In defending the Church Mr. GLADSTONE had a task after his own heart, though somewhat embarrassed by the daring erudition he had published on the subject when a youth fresh from Oxford. He had to throw overboard all his old theories of religion being a special function of the State when attacking the Irish Establishment; but the old ecclesiastical influences still have great power over his mind. As some one said of him—the church bells are ever chiming through his brain. In regard to education, university tests, and kindred subjects, he is by no means heartily at one with his party. On this occasion, he rested the case of the Church on the simple ground that it still more than any other Church, responded to the wants of the people, and was accepted by them. Here he was safe, and the majority he carried with him was 374 against 89. All the same—the Church had better put her affairs in order, for its doom is sealed. Only, the most imminent danger is from the inside, not the outside. It is every day becoming more and more clear that Ritualists and Rationalists cannot much longer be driven together in the same spiritual fold.

F. J. H.

SENSATIONAL TRIALS.

Important Judicial Proceedings in Hungland—The "Men in Petticoats"—A Thrilling Murder Case—The Tichborne Defense Wavering—A Modern Monument.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 13, 1871.

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MURDER CASES.

Next there is a thrilling murder case. A young woman was found in a country lane, with her head smashed out of recognition, as if by some iron instrument, and died next day. Her supposed sweetheart (the son of the house where she had been servant) has been taken up on suspicion, and public opinion is much excited against him, though the evidence as yet fails to connect him with the deed. He was hissed and hooted when brought up to town the other day, and has written to the papers to complain and say that such usage is as bad as hanging. We have also a couple of maid-servants charged with murdering children. One deliberately cut a little boy's throat, in rage at being dismissed. The other—quite a young girl—is supposed to be under the influence of a kind of mania. Evidence has been produced that in houses where the girl had lived, birds, fish and cats have died in an unaccountable manner, and that in one instance she had tried to strangle a little boy, and having failed, had given him sweets not to tell on it. Further, a stock-broker in London, and his brother, are accused of administering drugs to cause abortion to their niece, Miss SOUTHGATE, a young woman of twenty years, who came over from Baltimore, where she had been living, in September last.

THE TICHBORNE SCHEMING.

Last, but not least, we have the Tichborne case, which is certainly as strange and romantic a story, however viewed, as any to be found in sensational fiction. The prologue, as Mr. HOWARD would call it, introduces us to an adventurer, ill-matched household, composed of Sir JAMES TICHBORNE, gruff and violent and disliked. Always drinking, and often drunk; his flighty, sentimental, half-French wife, (she had an English father and a French mother, and has been born, bred and spent most of her life in France) the eldest son, who has all his father's boorishness and his mother's waywardness, and who, between the two parents, build his home, as he calls it, "a hell upon earth." Lady TICHBORNE, completely under the influence of the priests, handed the boy over to them for education. He began life under the Jesuits at St. Omer, passed next to the military college at Sandhurst, got a commission in a dragoon regiment, the Carabineers, served with his corps at Dublin and elsewhere, but soon took a disgust both at the profession and the company among which he was thrown. The society of gentlemen repelled him. He liked to booze and smoke with his inferiors. His brother officers laughed at the young fellow's half-French, half-English jargon, for French was then his more familiar tongue, and reprobated his low tastes and loose companions. He sold his commission and started to see life and seek adventure in South America. From Havre he sailed in March, 1853, to Valparaiso, pushed inland to Santiago, where his body servant, a man named MOORE, was taken ill; then set off alone on a purposeless rambling hither and thither, turned up at Rio, and in April, 1854, came clear Ellerslie and Rationalists cannot much longer be down together in the same spiritual fold.

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THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, May 25, 1871. The record is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One church, south-west corner Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, two stories, 75 by 145, brown-stone fronts; Trustees of St. Bartholomew's Church, owners.

One bank, north-east corner Avenue C and Seventh-street, two stories, 48.9 by 36.3, iron fronts; Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, No. 72 West Fifty-fourth-street, four stories and basement, 22.10 by 56; ARTHUR GILLENDER, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 18.9 by 44; D. E. DEAN, owner.

One tenement-house, west side of Sixth-avenue, 75 feet north of Fifty-seventh-street, four stories, 25 by 60; CHAUNCEY KILMER, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class store, south side of Broome-street, 100 feet west of Mercer-street, five stories, 25 by 90; WILLIAM MOSER, owner.

One first-class store, south side of Fourteenth-street, 200 feet east of Fourth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 108.7; F. GROTE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 186 feet west of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 16 by 43; JACOB EELING, owner.

Three tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-first-street, 75 feet east of Seventh-avenue, five stories, 25 by 90; CHAS. LOUGHRAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 98 Henry-street, (rear,) five stories, 25 by 36; FRANCIS MEEHAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 236 West Thirtieth-street, four stories, 20.5 by 48; THOMAS GILLES, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 20.5 by 50; JOHN SHANNON, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 180 feet west of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 18 by 53; JACOB EELING, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of First-avenue, 25 feet south of Ninety-eighth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; J. F. KING, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 96 Washington-street, six stories, 34 by 45; EDWARD BURKE, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 175 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 45; PETER H. KELLER, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of First-avenue, 100 feet north of Fifty-second-street, four stories, 38 by 65; DAVID MORGAN, owner.

One first-class store, No. 258 Water-street, five stories, 19 by 46; M. E. JARVIS, owner.

One factory, south-west corner of Avenue D and Twelfth-street, one story, 103.3 by 78; Quinland Iron Works, owners.

One factory, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 175 feet west of Third-avenue, one story, 22 by 80; CORNELIUS BUCKLEY, owner.

One factory, south side of Seventh-street, 100 feet west of Avenue B, one story, 20 by 75; W. [illegible]

One stable, No. 39 East Fourth-street, two stories, 25 by 50; ALFRED CARMAN, owner.

One stable, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, (rear,) [illegible]; JACOB C. WESTERVELT, owner.

One stable, No. 122 East Fourth-street; two stories, 25 by 22; HENRY KEBBEL, owner.

One stable, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West Third-street, two stories, 65 by 12; PETER HARRISON, owner.

One stable, No. [illegible] Eighteenth-street, south and a half stories, 45 by 18; SAMUEL THORNE, nephew, owner.

One stable, Nos. 217 and 219 East Fifty-fifth-street, two stories, 50 by 22; BURNET & WINTER, owners.

One stable, Nos. 266 and 268 East Houston-street, two stories, 37.6 by 30; LOUIS HOFFMAN, owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One dwelling, west side Seventh-avenue, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, three stories, 20 by 45; Miss WOOD, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. of buildings.....	36	First-class dwellings.....	2
Public buildings.....	2	Second-class dwellings..	2
Brown-stone fronts.....	2	Tenement-houses.....	6
Iron fronts.....	4	Stores and tenements..	6
Brick fronts.....	20	First-class stores.....	3
Frame building.....	1	Factories.....	3
Church.....	1	Stables.....	7
Bank.....	1		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, May 25, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

Church of the Immaculate Conception, brick, two stories, 62 by 125, on north side of Fifty-seventh-street, east of Avenue A, to be extended to the street line on East Fifty-seventh-street, 25 by 62, same height as present church; Rev. W. [illegible]

One brick tenement-house, first-class, 4 stories, south-west corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, two stories, 20.6 by 70, to be added; one story and extension, 55 by 20.6 by 25 by 67.10 by 75 feet high; ALFRED BARMORE, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, west of Second-avenue, three stories, 18 by 38, to be remodeled; J. P. FALLOWS, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 351 West Fifty-fourth-street, three stories, 18.9 by 50, extension in rear, 15 by 20, 37 feet high; [illegible] STRONG, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 34 West Twenty-fourth-street, three stories, 19 by 40, one story to be added, with Mansard roof; JOHN SCHREIBER, owner.

Three brick buildings, south-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, three stories, 16 and 19 front by 67 and 70 deep, one story to be added to each house and remodeled for a hotel; DAVIS & SOULE, owners.

Three brick dwellings, south-west corner of Division and Suffolk streets, two stories, 50 by 40, two stories to be added to each house; WM. J. [illegible], owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 131 Madison-street, two and one-half stories, 25 by 44, one and one-half stories to be added; ANN FRIEND, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 161 Clinton-street, two and one-half stories, 29 by 36, one and one-half stories to be added; ANN FRIEND, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 11 Delancey-street, four stories, 25 by 60, one story to be added and store on first floor to be made; BENJAMIN NACHTMAN, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 196 Allen-street, three stories, 23 by 38, one story to be added and extension in rear 23 by 16, 45 feet in height; GEORGE MAYER, owner.

One brick building, No. 252 East Seventy-fourth-street, four stories and basement, 25 by 46, store to be made on first floor and extension in rear, 25 by 23, 20 feet high; CHARLES HERBERT, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 319 Bowery, three stories, 23.6 by 35, extension in rear, 12.6 by 23; JOHN H. CONVOY, owner.

One brick first-class store, No. 61 Stone-street, five stories, 21.6 by 54.10, to be remodeled on store-floor for offices; WALTER L. CUTTING, owner.

One brick store, north-west corner of Water-street and Old-slip, four stories, 19 by 65, to be remodeled for offices; BENNER & PINKNEY, owners.

One second-class store, No. 55 Chatham-street, three stories, 19½ by 46, extension in rear, 20½ by 46 by 22½ by 36½; HENRY REICHE, owner.

One brick office, No. 829 Tenth-avenue, (rear,) one story, 24.8 by 40, one story to be added; PETER VAN IDERSTINE, owner.

One brick factory, No. 9 Extra-place, four stories, 20 by 30, extension in rear, 15 by 20, 57 feet high; ELIAS DEBOISSIER corner.

One brick factory, No. 427 West Twenty-eighth-street, five stories, 50 by 90, extension in rear 22 by 18, 54 feet high; E. & C. FISCHER, owners.

One frame factory, Nos. 312 and 314 West Forty-fourth-street, three stories, 18½ by 60, extension on side 27 by 23, 30 feet high; JACOB EELING, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 34 West Twenty-fourth-street, three stories, 19 by 40, one story to be added, with Mansard roof; JOHN SCHREIBER, owner.

Three brick buildings, south-west corner of Division

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
STEAM BY SCREW-POWERED IRON STEAMSHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
3,000 tons burden. 3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York as SATURDAYS, from Liverpool as THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, at Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murrell, at Saturday, June 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Brown, from White Star Dock, Fervona Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon carried on each vessel. Rates of passage, including wines, $80 gold. Steerage, the currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at the lowest rates.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Apply to the Company's agents in the United States, or to
JAMES HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America at equally reasonable rates. Cattle and Sheep to or from Europe.
From NEW-YORK. | From GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA.....Wednesday, May 17 | ANCHORIA.....Wed., May 24
ASSYRIA.....Saturday, May 20 | ASSYRIA.....Wed., May 31
Europe.....Wed., June 7 | Europe.....Wed., June 14
Columbia.....Sat., June 10 | Columbia.....Wed., June 21
Anchoria.....Wed., June 21 | Anchoria.....Wed., June 28
Assyria.....Sat., July 1 | Assyria.....Wed., June 28
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.
Rates of passage from New-York to Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast or Liverpool, $60 to $80 currency.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
Steerage passage to or from Europe, $30 currency.
Certificates issued from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power steamships from their
PIER NO. 46 SOUTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. Wheeler.....May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....June 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. E. W. Freeman.....June 14, at 6 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Dutton.....June 21, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Fournier.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. Freeman.....July 5, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
J. E. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new steamship of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier 50, North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRAND.....Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....TREHOT.....Saturday, June 17
FRESCHE.....DANEL.....Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE.....BOURAS.....Saturday, July 15
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
Through rates do not carry baggage free of charge.
American travellers avoid the annoyance and delay at the Custom-house at Liverpool, by taking the steamers of this line; avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 6 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers as specified to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A.M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (steerage), June 10, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
To Hamburg.....90 | To Hamburg.....40
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Passengers booked to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought from our agents in Europe at lowest rates. Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand at any bank or banking house in Europe.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power steamships from their
PIER NO. 46 SOUTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. Wheeler.....May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard.....June 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. E. W. Freeman.....June 14, at 6 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Dutton.....June 21, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Fournier.....June 28, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. Freeman.....July 5, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
J. E. SPARKS, Agent.

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Through rates do not carry baggage free of charge.
American travellers avoid the annoyance and delay at the Custom-house at Liverpool, by taking the steamers of this line; avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
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For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 5th of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 5
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. H. Thrasher.....July 5
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Thrasher.....Aug. 5
These splendid vessels have fine accommodations, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Vanduzer.....May 25
MISSOURI, Capt. J. S. Edwards.....June 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. Adamson (a Saxon).June 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will leave Pier No. 4 North River, May 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Wednesday, May 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Thompson.....Saturday, June 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 25 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 41 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, or Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier.
J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their time is precious, and they will be relieved from the unutterable misery of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage from station to station, &c. If preferred the courier can meet the traveler at the frontier, or at Boulogne, Calais or Dieppe, where they are exposed to various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valets de place can be obtained at any time by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 26 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 29 Broadway. | No. 46 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by T. J. NORTH, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
A. Turner, G. C. Turner, J. C. Turner, L. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Dodge.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

IMPORTANT TO BORROWERS.
MONEY TO LEND, WITHOUT EXPENSE, EXCEPTING EXAMINATION OF TITLE.
Fisher-Holden is the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States are hereby notified that they can obtain loans, directly from said Society, in sums of $5,000, $10,000, $25,000, and $20,000, on the security of bond and mortgages on first-class dwellings and stores, in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, such loans not to exceed in amount forty per cent. of the market value of the property mortgaged. Until further notice, preference will be given to policy-holders in the Society, applying directly, without the intervention of others.
No applications will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as applicant.
AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 59
REMOVED TO NO. 52 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also cable transfers.
Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco, drawn, collected, and their banking business generally.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
For sale by
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
No. 59 Nassau-st.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Railroad and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JO SEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
AND
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 10 Rue de la 4 Septembre,
PARIS.
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for Credit negotiated and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY BONDS.
Tailored by the South and North Railroad, running from Montgomery to Selma, Alabama, 54 miles, in the City of New-York, 1st of January and July.
These bonds have about seventeen years to run, and are recommended as very good for investment. A small amount of these bonds are for sale by
HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.
at ninety per cent. and accrued interest.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT and AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
ALBANY, April 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, at the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next.
The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M. and continue open for two hours thereafter.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, May 27, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17th, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PETTIBONE, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for nine Trustees, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.
The polls will be open at 10 and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 32d-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th day of June next.
R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at said annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 30th June, at 10 A.M.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip or all losses traded by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 49 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.
A First-Class Home Investment.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY
This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep water by way of the Hudson River, the whole line of which is owned and controlled by the Company. On Oct. 1, 1870, had given a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be formed.
Through the utmost, fine stone and timber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural portions of Delaware and Greene Counties; all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections a large increase of the country products for consumption of the Company line.
The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying, net earnings equivalent to seven per cent. gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.
The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the bonds, 95 in currency.
Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds to sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal Cities of Europe. Circular Letters of Credit against deposits at United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE HOUSE OF
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, issue Circular Letters for transfers of money on Call in the European cities.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL HECKSCHER, Hamburg.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VON RAVE, Stettin.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.
The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. Its is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to a first-class banking business.
Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 15th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.
ALBANY, April 24, 1871.
THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for thirteen Directors of said Company, for the ensuing year.
May 24th, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. F. QUINTARD, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before April 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest at the Controller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

M. FERRIS & BROTHER, STOCK Brokers, have removed to No. 30 Exchange-place. They will buy and sell stocks, bonds, and unincurrent securities, at a commission of 1-16 of one per cent.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SAVINGS BANKS.
National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposits on sums of $20 and upward. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Assets $7,459,139 04. Money deposited now will bear interest from June 1; at the rate of six per cent. Interest computed on the 1st days of January and July only, on the amount then in bank for the number of calendar months the same has remained on deposit. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 472 and 474 BROADWAY, corner of Leight.
ALL GOLD. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$3,615,567 23

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—6tx per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,350,000 00. Surplus, $275,000 00.

DIVIDENDS.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF NORTHERN LIGHT OIL COMPANY, } No. 26 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 4, } NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.
A dividend of Seven and One-half per Cent on the capital stock of the Northern Light Oil Company has THIS DAY been declared payable on and after June 1 next. The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, May 27th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened June 2.
By order, C. W. BURTON, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, } OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, May 17, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HARMOND, Secretary.

RAILROADS.
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express with drawing-room car.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, with drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. On Saturdays an additional train leaves at 3:45 P. M., drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canadaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and for Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:00 and 7:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
8:00, 7:10, 9:00, and 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 10:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, and Fire Place for Bellport. Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.
10:30 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
2:30 P. M. Express for Babylon, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
1:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Hicksville Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE Court of Chancery, made in a cause wherein MAN against MATHESON, 1871, F. No. 36, whereby it was among other things ordered that an inquiry should be made, what is the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, Boston, Mass., in the United States of America, mentioned in the will of ALBERT LAMPER FREEMAN, formerly of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and afterward of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, merchant, but who at the time of his death was domiciled in England, and who are or is the trustees or trustee, treasurers or treasurer, or other representative or representatives thereof, to which Union the said testator, in the events in his said will mentioned, devised and bequeathed all his residuary real and personal estate in trust, to apply the annual income thereof towards the development and support of Christian Missions in China. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be such trustees or trustees, treasurers or treasurer, or other the representatives or representative of the American Baptist Missionary Union aforesaid, are by their solicitors, on or before Monday, the 17th day of July, 1871, to come and prove their claims at the Chancellor's, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Monday, the 17th day of July, 1871, at 12 of the clock, at noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 2d day of May, 1871.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
JOHN WATSON, No. 30 Coleman-st., London, plaintiff's solicitor. my12-14swF.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN National Trust Company of New-York, payable to E. CARTER, Jr., dated Jan. 5, 1871. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the last.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GEORGE J. MOORE, 204 AND 206 BOWERY, manufacturer, every kind of carriage, warranted and built, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE Maker, No. 239 Greene-st., will make under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing carriages me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second hand carriages constantly on hand.

AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BLACK horses, very stylish, but single and perfectly sound, with coupe roadaway. (Wood's make.) harness, robes, &c., &c., for sale by a family going to Europe. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 7 East 44th-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, No. 31 EAST 19TH-st., carriage builder.—Having had many years' experience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LODGINGS WANTED BY A GENTLEman of a retired and pleasant private family; room opening to the south; breakfast; terms not to exceed $20 per week. Address HASTINGS, Box No. 102 Times Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR AND two bedrooms, handsomely and newly furnished, to let, first floor; if desired, board can be had in same location. Desirable opposite Hoffman House; overlooking Madison square; No. 7 West 24th-st.

NO. 23 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, with parlor to a party of gentlemen or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO room together can obtain a large and handsome room, with board, in private family at No. 52 Harrison-st., Brooklyn; no other boarders.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen or man and wife, with or without board; also unfurnished rooms; at No. 17 Worth-st., near Broadway.

NO. 6 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; also a Library-chamber; terms moderate. Apply in the building.

TWO LARGE AND THREE SMALL rooms to let in the new Marquand

YACHTING.

The Harlem Yacht Club's Opening Day —A Stiff Breeze and Heavy Work—Accidents.

The Harlem Yacht Club has been working very lively lately, and has certainly acquired a leading position among the younger clubs. Yesterday was the opening day for this season's yachting, and had the wind and weather been made to order they could not have suited better. The race was for a sweepstake of $200. Five entries: $80 entry. The following boats entered:

Name.	Feet.	Inches.	Owner.
Mary Louise	32	4	Rauson & Gardner.
Mary Emma	31	11	W. Brinkerhoff.
Gertrude	31	3	Joseph L. Mar.
Josie J.	19	5	John Lockyer.
Quiz	20	5	G. C. Barnes.

The course was from the "Middle Grounds" at Hell Gate, near the mouth of the Kills, to Stepping Stone Buoy, above Fort Schuyler, thence to College Point Buoy, to and around Throg's Point and home. The start was made at 2:14, the wind then blowing very fresh, nearly south, and as the signal was given the Quiz and Mary Louise got off in splendid style, Quiz taking the lead soon after the start. Of the others Josie J. held the lead, and was followed sharply by the Gertrude and Mary Emma. The breeze was so lively that the hands on board the yachts had to be on the alert in order to prevent a ducking. After sailing about two or three miles a heavy schooner bore down on the Quiz, which ducking it could not get to windward of her put its helm hard to leeward. The consequence was, he ran so close that all the wind was suddenly taken out of his sails and the boat lurched, very narrowly escaping capsizing. As it was, all the sand-bags used for ballast were thrown overboard, and the Quiz was obliged to quit. The Captain felt much chagrined on starting homeward, as he had a fine start, with a good chance of winning the race. The other boats continued to stopping home, but could not reach there without another accident, the Mary Emma capsizing, while heading the fleet, a short distance from the buoy. She was soon righted, and taken in tow by a steamer, but lost her bowsprit before she could cast a line. Stepping Stone Buoy was passed first by the Mary Louise, next the Gertrude, and the Josie J. before reaching College Point, the Gertrude, unable to stand the pressure of the wind, ran into Pelham for safety, and the race was left to the Mary Louise and Josie J., the former coming home seventeen minutes ahead. The judge, Mr. STEPHEN VAN NOSTRAND, Jr., rendered a decision in favor of the Mary Louise and Josie J., the only two boats that went over the course and returned in safety. The steamer Fort Lee conveyed a large number of the friends of the members of the Club, but the wind was rather too strong to make the trip agreeable to many of the yachtsman. The following is the time of turning the can buoy:

CAN BUOY.

	H.	M.	S.
Mary Louise	2	14	25
Gertrude	2	21	—
Josie J.	2	22	—

HOME.

Mary Louise	4	41	10
Josie J.	4	42	—

The annual regatta of the Club will be held early in June. The officers are: Commodore, W. A. BRINKERHOFF; Vice-Commodore, JAS. A. CLARK; Secretary, O. S. CLARK; Treasurer, M. CAMPBELL; Measurer, S. ROBERTS.

POLITICAL.

New-York Council Union League.

At the meeting of the New-York Council Union League, last night, several new members were admitted. Mr. F. J. OTTARSON offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, By the movements of their great leaders, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and others, the Democratic Party has taken a "new departure," and proposes to place itself upon a platform substantially identical with that of the Union Party. It is therefore apparent that should the Democracy generally follow VALLANDIGHAM'S lead the next National contest, on their part, will be for power and power rather than for political principles or party policy.

Resolved, That in the matter of Government administration, the people can never consent to place in power almost universally the same persons, who opposed and sought the overthrow of the Government during the late war, on the battle-field and in civil office, preserved and reunited the nation, and is now conducting its affairs at home and abroad, in such manner as to prevent a recurrence of rebellion, to secure the rights of all persons, and daily and hourly lessen the burdens of public debt and taxation. Where two ride a horse, one must ride behind. The Democracy of Massachusetts is inviting in the saddle; if the Democracy wants to ride, there is room on the crupper. For ourselves, we want the reins in the hands of those who fought to save, not those who plotted to destroy the nation.

Resolved, That we respond cordially to the resolutions of the Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, especially to those in which they declare that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people depend on the continuance of the present National Administration for another term.

Mr. APPLEMON moved, and it was voted,

That we rejoice in the ratification by the Senate of the Treaty of Washington as an evidence of the desire of the people that matters of mutual difference may be adjusted in the spirit of peace and with a view to final conciliation, instead of resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. That we regard this treaty as one of the grandest achievements of the Administration for which the President is entitled to the gratitude of the nation.

Mr. MCWALKINS proposed, and it was

Resolved, That the members of this Council, individually and collectively, approve with the public-spirited labor of love of the Grand Army of the Republic in superintending the observance of Decoration Day, and while we hope such observance will long continue as a worthy tribute to the memory of those who fell in defense of the honor and life of the nation.

Mr. OTTARSON made a comparison of the economy in managing public finances, as shown by the vast reduction of the national debt by Republican economy, and the outrageous increase of the City debt by Democratic plundering.

The meeting then adjourned.

Seventeenth District Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Grant Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, on Wednesday evening, at their head-quarters, corner of Forty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, Col. JOEL W. MASON, the President, announced the result of the re-enrollment, said that, in the district, he had no doubt, that out of every one Republican vote in favor of the action of the State Committee, the opponents of reorganization were mainly those who were in receipt of substantial favors from Tammany Hall, citing examples.

Mr. D. B. MELLISH thought it fortunate that so many of the true Republicans of the district had attended the meeting at the wigwam on Monday evening. Now that the old Association had been handed to the control of those in sympathy with Tammany Hall, the tactics of Tammany had been adopted. The room on Monday night had been packed with Democrats, boys, and persons from other parts of the City. He thought the Administration would have been benefited in retiring from any contest with those whose vote was the price of a few glasses of liquor, but the speaker was glad that they remained and saw the farce acted out. The exhibition on that occasion would intensify the public sentiment in favor of a pure organization, which will soon take place under the management of citizens combining the respect and esteem of the community. Other speakers followed to a similar effect, and a committee was appointed to select the election districts to see that proper polling and those only should exist. A republican reading-room has been opened at the headquarters of the Club.

Second Assembly District Grant Club.

The Second Assembly District Grant Club met last night at No. 181 Chatham-street; Mr. WILLIAM MACH, President, in the chair. The rooms were crowded. The meeting was addressed by Wm. HAW, Jr., CHAS. S. SPENCER and HENRY D. LAPAGNE, who declared that the General Committee was in part controlled by Tammany Hall, and that Tammany Hall was the strongest enemy of the Republican Party.

Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Club met last evening at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and listened to speeches from CHARLES W. CUTTAN, President of the Club; E. HARRISON REID, CHARLES HOFFER and others, who gave a hopeful view of the prosperity of this and the kindred clubs which are working for the nomination and re-election of President GRANT.

Austrian Steam Frigate "Novara."

Presentation of an Address to the Commander and Officers.

A select committee of the Austrian-American German Association, consisting of Major J. FLESCHEL, (President,) Major F. PAESLER, Lieut. T. F. KANN, Messrs. E. KANDLER, T. BOMER, FRANZ BOMER and ten others, proceeded from the Battery point, at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, to the Austrian frigate *Novara*, lying in the North River, where they were received by Commander AUERSPERGER VON AUERSPERG and the officers. Major FLESCHEL then presented the Commander with a set of resolutions, elegantly engrossed in the most artistic style, congratulatory of his successful and honorable career, referring to the glorious scenes the old ship has gone through, particularly in the war of 1859 between the Austrians and French and Italians, when she succeeded in completely destroying an enemy twice as large and much better manned, her own brave commander dying at the moment he had achieved that success; inviting him to accept their hospitality, and wishing him and his officers a safe homeward voyage and glorious future.

The commander, for himself and officers, accepted the resolutions, and returning thanks said he should surely avail himself of their kind invitation before he leaves.

After a sumptuous repast the Committee returned to the City.

DECORATION DAY.

Extensive Preparations—Flowers for the Dead Soldiers' Graves—Exercises of the Evening.

The officers of the Grand Army of the Republic and the ladies who have interested themselves in the memorial services of next Tuesday are actively pushing the preparations for the occasion. In addition to the services at the soldiers' graves, there will be exercises in the evening, at the Academy of Music, the proceeds, after paying expenses, to go to the Union Home and School for Soldiers' Orphans. The ladies, headed by Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Mrs. DAVID HOYT and Mrs. R. A. BARNES, are actively soliciting contributions of money and flowers, and hold a meeting yesterday, at 1076 A. M., at which they reported that their efforts were meeting with a warm response. The ladies will meet again to-day, and on Saturday and Monday, at the tent on Union-square, where they will receive and receive contributions. They ask the co-operation of all ladies interested in the cause.

Gen. MCQUADE will be Grand Marshal on Tuesday, with a large staff of distinguished officers as aids. The procession will move from Union-square at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceed directly down Broadway to South Ferry, taking horse-cars to the cemetery on the other side. Post Kolts No. 82, the large and enthusiastic German organization will take the right of the line, followed by Dodd's Express Company's great six-horse wagon, (like same which served as President LINCOLN'S catafalque,) loaded with flowers. A large number of other smaller vehicles, which have been offered for the service. Will appear in the line with flowers. All the schools will be closed, by order of the Board of Education, and it is probable that the Federal, City and County offices will be closed.

The following is the programme of the evening exercises at the Academy, where Gen. MCDOWELL will preside:

PROGRAMME.

1. Quick step—"Viva L'America!" Governor's Island Band.
2. Prayer by Chaplain H. S. Stevens.
3. Quartet and chorus—Grand Army Song: Millard.
4. Recitation—"The Raising of the Flag;" Mr. W. H. Fope.
5. Address by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.
6. Music by the children of the Union Home and School.
7. Address by Rev. Dr. Tyng.
8. Music by Governor's Island Band.
9. Address by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson.
10. Recitation—"The Dying Soldier;" Mr. W. H. Fope.
11. Address by Gen. Meredith Reid.
12. Medley—National airs.

Many interesting letters relating to the day have been received by the Committee. Mr. COLFAX writes, in full health, under date of the 24th inst., to say that he must hurry home to the performance of business and of domestic duties. Mr. O. H. BROWNELL writes that the Post-office Department will be closed in honor of the day, and Mr. BOUTWELL makes the same promise with reference to the Treasury. Letters promising cordial co-operation have been received from Gen. Ingalls, Admiral Smith, Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. Sauter and others. Letters expressing interest in the cause have also come from Gen. Burnside, Gen. Sigel, Gen. Butler, Gov. Jewell, Secretary Fish, Dr. Bellows, Gen. McClellan and a host of other notabilities.

The Late Dr. Alexander H. Stevens—Lecture by Dr. J. G. Adams.

Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS delivered a lecture last evening in the lecture-room of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, before a large audience, on the life and services of the late Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

During the short period of twenty-three years since the Academy of Medicine had been organized, death, he said, had been busy in their ranks. Out of a fellowship of 800 one-fourth had been removed by death, and of the fourteen Presidents only five survived to be present on this occasion. They were, he said, assembled under circumstances of mellowed interest to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who, while alive, was a representative man in their profession, and the best eulogy they could pay to his memory was the simple narrative of his life. He was born on the 7th of September, 1793. The family of STEVENS was originally from the County or Cornwall in England, the early part of which was still engaged in one of the family emigrated to Boston, Mass., in the early part of the last century. His father was born in Boston, in August, 1762, and the family on both sides was remarkable for longevity. His father, after a remarkable career, died in New-York, Sept. 4, 1856, and his mother survived until July, 1845, when she died in West-Hampstead, in this City. Up to the age of twelve years Dr. STEVENS was under the direct supervision of his parents; he was then placed under the charge of JOHN ADAMS, LL.D., of Plainfield, Connecticut; in 1809 he entered the Freshman Class of Yale College, being then fourteen years of age. Here he was indefatigable, and showed a decided taste for classics, and was in advance of most of his classmates in theological knowledge. He graduated in 1809, and selected medicine as his profession, which he termed the noblest of the arts. He attended his first course of lectures in the College of Physicians, of which he was one of the original founders, and was also a frequent contributor to a number of scientific journals. Dr. STEVENS was a man universally esteemed in and out of his profession, for his scholarly, gentlemanly and social qualities, and was noted especially for his charity to poor patients and others in need of help who crossed his path. The East River Medical Association went in a body last evening to the late home of the deceased, and the following preamble and resolutions drafted by a Committee consisting of Drs. WM. FAULDS, THOMAS, JAMES and NICHOLS, and adopted by the Association, were presented to his immediate relatives:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed associate, Dr. M. H. SMITH; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are called upon to express our grief at the loss of one endeared to us by long association, developing the efficient practitioner of medicine and unswerving friend; qualities that speak also to the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy is exerted for the surviving relatives, for the irreparable loss sustained by them.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be presented to his immediate relatives, and published in the *Medical Journal*.

Dr. SMITH was aged thirty years and unmarried, his nearest relatives being a mother and brother. His remains will be taken to Pine's Bridge, Westchester County, for interment, this morning at 9 o'clock A. M.

Singular Case of Somnambulism.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, an Elizabeth Police officer met a colored man, named GEORGE COWARD, parading the streets in his night-dress, and asked him to give an account of himself; but he made no answer. The officer took him to the Police-station, and thinking that COWARD appeared ill, a physician was called in, who attended to him and left. At 6 o'clock he was found dead in his cell. It appears he was afflicted with disease of the heart. *Coroner* [illegible] was summoned to the case of [illegible], in one of which he had just locked out of a window, yesterday morning, when the officer met him. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

Polytechnic Association.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met last evening at Cooper Union, Prof. D. D. TILLMAN presiding. Several scientific matters were discussed. In reference to various experiments in colors, the assertion that pure blue and yellow light produce pure white, and though blue and yellow pigments produce green, was corroborated by Prof. VONDERWEYDE, who denied that forests tend to attract and increase the quantity of rain, but this effect was attributed on the one hand to electricity, and on the other to the condensing influence of the leaves. Prof. PIERCE explained a method of Prof. [illegible]'s compensating gas-wheel.

[illegible] took issue on electricity as a motive power, but he [illegible] with the views expressed by Prof. PIERCE, as to its being impracticable as to employ it. He also exhibited a new electro-magnetic motor.

The Grande Duchesse Picnic Broken Up—A Woman Scalped by a Woman—Descent by the Police.

While the Grande Duchesse picnic was going on last evening at Jones' Wood, a quarrel arose between a number of the vile women there assembled, and THERESA SHEA and FANNY DELANEY, both of No. 169 Greene-street, made a furious onslaught upon IDA DAVIDSON, of 109 West Thirty-sixth-street. During the affray, IDA received a severe stab over the right eye from one of the two women, both of whom were arrested, and locked up in the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station. IDA'S wound received attention at the hands of Dr. SWAN, after which she left for home. Capt. GUNNER and Sergt. ROBERTS, with a squad of Police, then visited the scene and closed the grounds, dispersing the crowd of disorderly characters which had congregated in the Wood.

The Death of Thomas Earle, of Worcester—Closing Scenes of a Sad Drama.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, May 25.

The death of THOMAS EARLE, which had been expected to follow his terrible mental condition since his stay at the lunatic asylum, after his ineffectual attempt to recover possession of his children, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning. On Tuesday his bodily strength seemed to be exhausted by his maniacal struggles, and, with physical weakness, seemed to come a comparatively calm mental condition. The scene that had bound him to his bed were removed to the parlor, and in another room, where a few friends gathered to witness his last hours. He was conscious that he approached the portals of death, and, with a calmness—the more noticeable from his recent raving condition—he awaited the end. He recognized the friends around the bedside, but spoke but little. He asked for his children, and fondly kissed one of his sons who was present. Word had been sent of his dying condition to his first wife, with a request that the two children decreed to her care by order of the Court might, in compliance with his wishes, be permitted to come to his dying couch. This request was supplemented by a respectful letter from Dr. HILLS, Superintendent of the asylum, stating the condition of the sufferer, and asking that his desire to see the children once more might be granted. But no answer was received, and death came to close the last scene in the sad drama, without the privilege accorded the dying man of bidding a last farewell to the little ones whom he so fondly loved, and whose presence in his dying moments he craved.

In the death of Mr. EARLE the community has sustained a loss that all who knew his worth, and his many excellent qualities will be ready to acknowledge, always a public spirited man, he was among the foremost in all public improvements, and energy and fidelity were marked traits in his character. He was among the most energetic in procuring enlistments for the war, and, although he had been a member of the Society of Friends, his patriotism overcame the pacific element of his religious belief, and he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, where his valuable services secured his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. The history of his domestic troubles is fresh in the public mind, and his devotion to his home interests, and his intense affection for his children, were well known.

Mr. EARLE'S services in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, last year, were of such a character as to win the commendation of his constituents, and in public and in private life he was an ardent friend and advocate of temperance and other reforms. He was about forty-eight years of age.

The funeral services will be held at Mr. EARLE'S late residence, Elm-street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Many of his friends desired that the ceremony might take place in some more spacious quarters, in order that the large number who would wish to be present might find room, but in deference to the wishes of his wife, the services will be without display.

The Accident to an Emigrant-Train on the Erie Railroad—The Company Censured by the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's investigation into the recent disaster on the Erie Railroad at Griswold's Station, where, by a collision with an emigrant-train, several lives were lost, has been concluded, and the jury have returned the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jurors, called to investigate into and determine the cause of the death of EDWARD DICKSON, aged fourteen years, whose appearance declared that he was one of Chinese birth, sent to Hart's Island for picking pockets in Printing-house-square.

There is a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Road who was a Lieutenant in the northern army during our war. When NAPOLEON declared war he hastened to the fatherland, donned his battle-worn uniform, hung his medal on his breast, presented his letters at head-quarters, and asked to be assigned to active service. He was made Adjutant-General on Prince BALMBALM'S Staff, and served gallantly till the end of the war. Then he returned to this country, and now collects his five-cent fares as contentedly as ever.

An amendment to the law creating the Fire-Marshal's Bureau having been passed by the last Legislature, authorizing an Assistant Fire-Marshal for the City of New-York, the Board of Police yesterday appointed GEORGE H. SHELDON to the position. Mr. SHELDON was formerly the efficient Chief Clerk of the Bureau, and his appointment to this higher position meets with general approval among those directly interested in the business of the Bureau.

Early yesterday morning one of Mr. BERRY'S men appeared at the Forty-second-street depot to watch the mode of transporting the railway cars down to the depot at Twenty-sixth-street. He found three heavy cars, full of passengers, hitched together, and to draw this immense load were four poor-looking horses. He ordered one car to be detached from each lot, and even then the four horses had as much as they could do to struggle along.

The sudden prominence assumed by the spiked helmet reminds the New-Yorker that he is a citizen of the third German city of the world. Several German regiments and bands have adopted the great Teutonic head-dress, and it is most conspicuous in all the military goods stores. Even in the jewelers' windows are many pretty little charms, helmets of the enamel, with gold spike and visor.

Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, held an inquest at the City Hall in the case of HENRY SCHRADER, who died at 160 West Forty-fifth-street, Bellevue Hospital. The evidence of Mrs. and Mrs. WILLIAMS was drawn away from the men, they suddenly sprang upon them, and, before they could offer any resistance, tied and gagged both, and then compelled them to show where their valuables were kept. While they were searching upstairs, Mrs. WILLIAMS managed to get clear, and ran from the house, thinking she would give an alarm they died, but not until a bed was fired. A number of valuable articles were taken, but a sum of money was overlooked by the plunderers. No clue has yet been obtained to the rascals.

The man recently found dead on the beach at Wading River, seems to have been in the employ of Hon. D. S. BRONG, and there are strong suspicions that he was murdered. The man in question started some time ago, and what is supposed to be about the time the body was placed in the water, for Port Jefferson to obtain his wedding clothes, and had in his possession a considerable sum of money.

At a recent meeting held at the residence of JOHN NIX, Esq., Hempstead, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association, NICHOLAS DEGROOT was appointed Chairman, and JESSE S. PETTIT, of the *Brooklyn Union*, Secretary. The preliminaries were all arranged and a final meeting was called for Wednesday next.

The Germans of College Point and vicinity are to engage in a peace jubilee on Whitmonday, for which extensive preparations have been made. The Committee of Arrangements announces that it has just completed its labors.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New Methodist Episcopal church at Woodbridge, of which Rev. E. M. GRISCOM is pastor, was dedicated yesterday. In the absence of Bishop JANES, who was attending the obsequies of the late Bishop CLARKE, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Newark, preached the sermon in the forenoon. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickinson College, also preached.

Rutgers College commencement will take place on June 21. On the day preceding Gov. RANDOLPH will lay the corner-stone of the new Geological Hall, on which occasion Hon. GEORGE LAND PARKER, who graduated in 1836, will deliver the address. JOHN G. SAXE and Dr. PORTER, of Brooklyn, will deliver the addresses before the literary societies. JONATHAN DIXON, of Jersey City, delivers the alumni address.

The examination of JOHN MAHONEY, charged with the murder of his brother on the 15th inst., was continued yesterday at Jersey City. The evidence was not unfavorable to the prisoner. The examination was postponed until 3 o'clock to-day. Unless additional evidence is secured it is doubtful if the prisoner can be held for trial.

The $200,000 ejectment case which has occupied the Hudson County Circuit Court for the last two weeks, and an abstract of which has already appeared in these columns, was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict for the defendants without leaving their seats, in compliance with the suggestion of Judge BEDLE.

By the careless blasting of some men working in the quarry on the Paterson plank road, Jersey City, yesterday, a fissure five or more weighing about 500 pounds was blown into the air, and descended, crushing in the roof of the chemical works. Luckily, no one was in the establishment at the time.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BEDLE presiding, DENNIS MCGROARTY was placed on trial the second time for the killing of ROBERT HARTMAN, at Lafayette, on the evening of the 5d of May, 1870. Much testimony was taken, and the case was adjourned till to-day.

The New-Jersey Medical Society is in session at Flemington. Dr. HASBROUCK has been elected President. An interesting instrument for measuring the number of pulsations in an artery per minute and their character, which it records, is on exhibition.

The Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have adopted the advice of the parent Society in New-York. There are now twenty-six Hundred Societies in various parts of the Union bearing the shield of the American Society, and also two in Canada.

The Salem County Board of Freeholders is a tie politically, and both parties refuse to transact business. The Republicans allowed the election of a Democrat as Director to avoid difficulty, but neither party will yield the other officers.

RICHARD WILLIAMSON, who was run over on the Morris and Essex Railroad at the Bloomfield-street crossing, Hoboken, Wednesday evening, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital.

Ninety car-loads of coal arrived yesterday by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at the Scranton docks, at Elizabeth.

[Advertisement]

KNOX, the Hatter, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, still continues to dispense blessings in thousands of customers in the shape of superior made Hats. Truly he is a public benefactor in every sense of the word, for no man is more skilled to gratify and please—he not only has gratified more patrons than he "As beautiful as one of KNOX'S latest styles," has now become a common expression.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages of news to the New-York Associated Press only, to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Australia	May 27...New-York...Glasgow.
Parthia	May 27...New-York...Liverpool
Denmark	May 27...New-York...Liverpool.
City of Brussels	May 27...New-York...Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &c.

City of Marida	May 27...New-York...Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 10:30 A. M.....For Europe, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.....For Cuba, West Indies and Mexico, via Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Providence, Worcester and Springfield	8 A. M., 3 P. M.
North, through to Boston	8 A. M.
and New-York Central	8 A. M., 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	8 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	8 A. M., 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	8 A. M., 6 P. M.
East, via Fall River, rail	8 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	8 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mo., Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 25—*In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—I. Lovell and wife, Miss Mary A. Brown, Mrs. Sarah Rice, Mrs. Meyer, Rev. J. S. Holmes and wife, Miss Holmes, Mr. Berry, Mrs. N. Dunkin and infant, Miss Moor and wife, Isidor Liskowitz and wife, Julius Lovkowitz, Master Marquis Lovkowitz, Mr. Rawson, Wm. H. Holmes, Mr. Berry, Mrs. N. Dunkin and infant, Miss Rice, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. H. Moor, M. O'Connor, Capt. Oldmixon, Chester Oldmixon, Mr. F. Nolan, wife, child and infant, Rev. W. J. Halley, R. D. Norris, Mr. Docherty, G. J. Booth, Mrs. Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, Mr. Read, Mrs. S. Levi, Miss Russell, Kannuse Shuberth, Jas. Cooman, Miss Codman, Jno. Codman and wife.

MAY 25—*In steam-ship Alsatia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. Green, W. Kretz, Mr. Ranby, E. Ingate, D. G. Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Farrell, child and servant, S. D. Jones and son, J. Boyce, L. Potter, children and maid, W. H. Cole and daughter, J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crane and daughter, Capt. Burton and wife, W. Pearson, A. Murray, Mr. Justice.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Hamburg.—Professor Wm. F. Dallmeyer, Mrs. A. McClintock, R. H. De Rocker, J. A. Coll, Miss C. Mollson, Mrs. Pierz Auer, Miss Dayton, Charles Morrell, Miss Louisa Dugene, F. R. Pressler, D. P. Morgan, John J. Mollen, Miss Lander, G. Sands, John F. Mallen, C. Vandiebell, wife and 4 children, W. J. Gill, J. Fever, De La Cruz, C. Wright, D. F. Cruchland, G. G. Lloyd, F. Lloyd, G. M. P. Hall, Guillmard, Cuttin, Antonio Pietro, E. Feldmann, Jose Somoza, F. Somoza.

MAY 26—*In steam-ship Nebraskan, from Liverpool.*—Francis McCarthy, wife, 3 children and servant, Thomas Mulvaney, Pat. Doyle, Mrs. L. Glaha and child, Miss Ann Glahn, Paul Glahn, Mrs. Elliott and 2 infants, Rose Elliott, Willie Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Upton and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. John Upton and 2 children.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Barcelona.—C. H. Allen, Miss Estella Allen, Miss Myra Allen, Miss Rose Hecta Morris, Miss Elizabeth Mason, S. Richardson, Capt. W. R. Pemberton, Miss Agnes Cooper, M. Warren Cooper, and 8 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4:46	Sun sets	7:20
Moon sets	12:25	Moon rises	12:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10:07	Gov. Island	10:46
Hell Gate	3:39		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Finland, (Br.,) Carley, Liverpool, Bunk & Gowlan; New-York, (N. G.,) Van Brunt, Stranen Gutridge & Co.; Marie Cecile, Adams, Havana and Matanzas, Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; Osceola, Reynolds, Baltimore; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Pulis, Philadelphia; J. Hand; Pascal, Deane, Philadelphia; Lorillard Steam-ship Company, Pettigrew, Fall River; Thames, Allen, Norwich.

Barks Marcus, (Ger.,) Petersen, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Punch, Edye & Co., Northern Queen, (Br.,) Strutt, Antwerp, Punch, Edye & Co.; Arethusa, (Br.,) Dunbar, Sydney, N. S. W., Wingate & Tower.

Brigs Mexico, (Br.,) Hall, Cardenas, Geo. Gordon; Kocdoo, (Br.,) ——, Sligo, C. B. Richard & Co.; Schra. Constantia, Simmons, Matanzas, J. Money; Thomas Williams, Jones, Cat Island, Jos. Hoadley; Favorite, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cienfuegos, Geo. Gordon; Essex & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriman, Whidden & Co.; Crandall, Rockport, Me., Mary Isabel, Saunders, Rockport; Rockland & Co.; Evelyn, Crowley, Elizabethport; James Murray, Tate & Co.; Clark, Portland, Hartford, Rockett & Bro.; Isra. Gustin, New-London, M. Briggs & Co.; Hobart T. Graham, Wilson, New-Haven, Rockett & Bro.; Joseph F. Oake, Enoch, Cherry Hall.

Sloops H. Wilke, Bowne, Norwich, M. Briggs & Co.; Sophia, Hart, New-Haven, Rockett & Bro.

Canal-boats J. J. Simpson, ——, South Amboy, J. A. Coddington; H. M. Barker, Wishcroy, Oswego, Montemal Steam-ship Co.

Barge M. McDougal, James, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool May 13 and Queenstown May 14, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. May 24, 8 P. M., passed steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool, and a Brazilian steamer, bound E.; 7345, 20 lat., &c., passed ship Calmar, from Liverpool for Boston; 23d, lat. 41 32, lon. 60 41, passed steam-ship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool, and a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana May 21, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Mary, Livingston, Mobile May 18, via Pensacola 19th, with cotton, &c., to James Hand. Has had head winds and rough sea up to Hatteras.

Steam-ship Wyandotte, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with merchandise and passengers to Wm. Allen & Co.

Steam-ship Assistance, Baxter, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Pek-Koe, Cooper, Bermuda, May 21, with passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship John Mickleson, (of Aaland,) Sundquist, 1st Feb. 37, with ice to Olyphant & Co.—vessel to Arkell and Tufts. Passed Anjier March 4, Cape of Good Hope April 9, St. Helena 16th, Ascension the equator May 11 lon. 31, fresh trades to the equator, then N. E. to the northern trades, light winds and calms.

Bark Paulina, (Ital.) Parregal, Leghorn & Ga., with mdse. to Citta Fabricotati—vessel to A. F. Agnesa. Passed Gibraltar March 31; had strong westerly gales up to lat. 44, and from thence light winds and calms, and been 18 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Agnecura, (of North Shields,) Ellison, Pedang Jan. 12, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope, March 24, 85 E. long., and crossed the equator April 22, 27 W. long., had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 12 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Star of Hope, (of London,) Peters, Pilau 6 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Wendt, Young & Rossmann. Has had calms W. and N. W. winds, and been 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Chateaucayo, Freeman, Manila, Jan. 4, with sugar, &c., to Moore & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Anjier, Jan. 19; Java Head, 23d; Cape Agulhas, March 12; Cape of Good Hope, 20th, and crossed the equator April 22; 27 Cape of Good Hope had two heavy westerly gales from thence to lat. 30, light airs and calms; May 2, off Fayrier's Island, took pilot from passing-boat 20 N. Grimsell, No. 32.

Bark Daniel (Webster, (of Boston,) Flynn, Gorea, W. C. A., 91 ds., with mdse. to Alfred Hardy. Has had light airs and calms the entire passage, and been in lat. 22, lon. 72, spoke brig Martha, bound for Mobile; lat. 30, lon. 74, 30, Hallet, for New-York 10 ds.; schr. Victor, for do., in 15 ds.

Bark Wm. Thompson, (of Whitby, N. S.) Chambers, St. Jago 22 ds., with sugar to J. L. Ancelman—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light, baffling winds and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Mary C. Fuller, Perry, Yarmouth, N. S., 10 ds., in ballast—vessel to master. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Marie Therese, (Fr.,) Alvan, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Wendt, Young & Rossmann.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Meek, Barbadoes 21 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Son. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and fogs.

Bark Dora Dunnett, (of Lubec,) Tobbitt, Cardenas, 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Royal Minstrel, (of Workington,) Cottier, Yokohama Jan. 22, with teas to Francis Hathaway—vessel to George F. Bailey. Passed Anjier and Java Head, 31st, lat. 6 S., lon. 105 E., had strong N. E. trades up to the line, from thence light winds and calms and been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Waller Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit and lead to L. H. Austenck & Co.—vessel to James H. Ward & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 30 and had strong westerly gales to 40 N., from thence light winds and calms; May 24, lat. 34 30, lon. 68, in a gale from S. W., sprung foremast-head; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig A Boy Miller, (of Belfast, Me.,) Harmon, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to E. H. Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds the entire passage; May 14, lat. 31 lon. 70, passed ship Reporter, bound E.

Brig Sarah Orswell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Morris, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Keokuk, Downing, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co